Hancock Co lja75

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The Ellsworth American.

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Business Cards

The Ellsworth American
Job, Card & Job Printing Office,
ELLSWORTH, ME.

A. F. Burnham,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
—AND—
U. S. CLAIM AGENT,
FOR PROSECUTING CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.
ELLSWORTH, : : MAINE.
11-tf

Dr. J. T. OSGOOD,
Surgeon Dentist,
OFFICE, GRANITE BLOCK,
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Every branch in the Dental Profession carried in the most substantial manner, and at prices that defy competition.
A Perfect Set of Teeth for $20!
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Sheriff of Hancock County,
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—o—
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A. N. Osgood, Bluehill.
Benjamin Nutter, Brooklin.
Ira Hall, Gouldsboro.
B. T. Atherton, Mt. Desert.
W. H. H. Spofford, Deer Isle.
All business entrusted to any one of the above officers, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.
Ellsworth, Jan. 12th, 1874. 1yr1.

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ORLAND.....MAINE. 16tf

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J. W. COOMBS, PROPRIETOR,
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Corner of MAIN & STATE STREETS, ELLSWORTH
Meals at all hours. 6tf

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Elder's Block, Main Street,
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19tf.

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INSURANCE AGENT,
SEAL COVE, - - ME.
3m5

WILLIAM A. EVANS,
Counselor & Attorney at Law,
—AND—
Fire Insurance Agent,
BLUEHILL, - - - MAINE.
November 29, 1871. 48tf

INSURE IN THE BEST COMPANY.
The ÆTNA still maintains its strong position at the head of all American Fire Insurance Companies.
Assets after paying losses in Boston over $3,300,000.
J. A. HALE, Agent
Ellsworth, January 1, 1874. Ellsworth Me. 1tf

HARD PINE TIMBER
On hand, and Sawed to dimensions.
Hard Pine Plank, Hard Pine Flooring
AND STEP BOARDS,
FOR SALE BY STETSON & POPE.
Wharf and Dock, First, Corner of E. Street
Office, No. 10 State Street, Boston. 46

HOUSE PAPER.
5000 Rolls House Paper
Just received at J. A. HALE'S, also a fine assortment of
Window Shades and Borders.
The public are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
J. A. HALE.
Main St., Ellsworth, Maine. 1-tf

Ellsworth and Portland!

The Sch. FRANK PIERCE, has been put in excellent order and will run between Ellsworth and Portland the coming season.
For freight or passage apply to F. M. Grant, Master, on board, or to the agents on either end of the route.
CHASE BROS., Long wharf, Agents, at Portland. 10 tf '74
AIKEN & CO., Agent, at Ellsworth.

Packet Notice!

The staunch little Schooner Dolphin, Capt. GEO. S. BROWN, will until further notice, run as a packet between West Brooksville, and Belfast, as follows:
Leave West Brooksville for Belfast every MONDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.,
Returning, leave Belfast for West Brooksville, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.
January 7, 1874. 3mos.5

HAIR WORK!
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform the citizens of Ellsworth and vicinity, that she is prepared to do all kinds of
Hair Work in the Latest and Best Styles.
Special attention given to Making Over and Enlarging old switches.
Combings made into switches or weft.
Rooms at the house of E. Rand, Elm St. (next street South of, and running parallel with, Pine Street.
MISS FRANCES MILLIKEN.
Ellsworth, April 23d, 1874. 17tf

HOW TO GET RICH
How any man, woman, girl or boy may get rich
FROM FIVE CENTS CAPITAL,
sent for TEN CENTS, and stamp for return postage. Address, A. G. GRINDLE,
1y22 South Penobscot, Maine.

Poetry.

Spring.

Thou of the sunny head,
With lilies garlanded,
And bosom fairer than the blown sea foam;
O Spring, in what waste desert dost thou stay
Whilst leaves are all thy presence to unfold?
The branches of the lime with frost are gray,
And all imprisoned is the crocus' gold.
Come, sweet enchantress, come!

Though, in the sombre west,
Thy star hath lit its crest—
Pale Phosphor, frosting full the withered moon—
Tny violets are sephultured in snow,
The daisies twinkle never in the sun,
Rude winds throughout the ruined forests blow,
And silent is the dove's melodious moan;
Enchantress, hasten soon.

White are the country ways,
And white and tangled mazed,
Loved of the oxlip and the creeping thyme;
Bare shakes the poplar on the silken ridge,
Cold grooms the spectral mail above the flood;
Hoarse torrents stream beneath the livid bridge,
And lightnings strike the darkness of the wood;
Enchantress, bless our clime.

No bloom of dewy morn,
No freshly-blossomed thorn,
Gladdens the importunings of sad eyes;
The day wastes drearly, through cloud and sleet;
Over the watered meadows and stark vales,
The night comes down impetuous and fleet,
And ships and cities shiver in the gales;
O fair Enchantress, rise.

Arise, and bring with thee
The rathe bud for the tree,
The healing sunshine for the trampled grass;
Loose tendrils for the boughs which bless the caves,
And shield the swallows in the rainy hours,
The pendent flames which the laburnum heaves,
And faint scents for the wind-stirred lilac flowers,
Enchantress, breathe and pass.

Men knew, and kissed, of old.
Thy garment's glittering fold—
Thy radiant footprint on the mead or waste;
Earth kindled at thine advent—altars burned,
And ringing cymbals rode the hearths be gay;
But now, in sunless solitude inurned,
Thou leav'st the world unto reluctant day.
O hast, Enchantress, hast!

The lark shall sing again,
Between the sun and rain,
The brown bee through the flowered pastures roam,
There shall be music in the frozen woods,
A gurgling carol in the rushing brooks,
An odor in the half-unbosomed bud,
And dancing foxgloves in each forest nook;
Then, come, Enchantress, come!

Chamber's Journal.

Selected Story.

A Day's Incidents.

August 7—: Past 10 P. M.

I am very weary, but I must write out the incidents of this day while fresh upon my memory. What a pleasant one, what a memorable day it has been to me! The boys deserved it well; how beautifully they acquitted themselves at the examination of the Grammar School, and how admirable they spoke in the evening. Fred so calm, self-possessed and gentlemanly; Charley so bright and buoyant—so full of fun; how his eyes sparkled and told the humor of his speech long before he pronounced the words.

But let me begin at the beginning. We rose at the break of day. Honney and I washed and dressed them nicely. Everything even to the little linen gloves that Charley hates so much, was complete. Then we sent him to breakfast while I made my toilet.

I had just finished my cup of coffee when the omnibus came for us, and we left the cottage as quiet as if no one had risen; for every member of the household would slumber long after we came away except Honney.—She, I believe, never sleeps; always ready, always prompt—bless you, Honney!

We reached the cars in ample time; quite sufficient to enable Charley to get the genealogy of a fine brown pup a pleasant-looking farmer was taking along with him. The man was so pleased with the little fellow that they chatted away the whole distance to Newark, and it was quite pathetic to see the farewell between them. We soon found ourselves at the hotel in New York. There we found friends. They welcomed me to the city once more; admired my boys greatly. Wasn't I happy? But, poor rustic that I am, I could not enjoy their conversation, the noise was so great, the confusion so intolerable. Who would believe one could become so truly uncitified in eighteen short months?

I absolutely trembled when I found myself once more in Broadway, but I soon got into the vortex, and whirled on like the rest. Shuch shopping! That Charley! how he bobbed in and bobbed out—stopping now at this window—then in the middle of the pavement to admire "a noble span of horses"—then to be jostled, pushed here, then there, while they laughed till they cried at a monkey, which an organ-grinder was carrying about! And I, as bad as they, was equally amused at the cunning creature, till on looking up, I saw two gentlemen apparently enjoying our verdancy as much as we did the wonderful tricks of the monkey. At last we tore ourselves away. Poor rustics, we do not see a monkey every day!

Who should I see coming out of the store but Mrs. W—. as usual charmingly dressed. She looked me fair in face, and her eyes fell, while I was on the point of rushing up to her with open arms. Simpleton that I am, to forget that we have lost so much money in these commercial *bouleversements* as to be obliged to retire to the country to economize. Besides, how could she speak to me at that time of day in Broadway?—me, little rustic, in my black silk dress, plain bonnet, and simple black scarf. To be sure I had neat gloves and boots on: more then she had with all her finery. She never was complete in the fullest dress; always something wanting. Fool that I was to feel such a heartache because I was not remembered by a fashionable woman. How could I expect her to remember that my house had been open to her at all hours; how she had walked in and out, drinking and eating, and using my carriage as if it had been her own. To be sure, she wrote me a long note after we went to the country to ask how large a house we had; what sort of company, rides, walks and all that. But when I answered that our house was a cottage, pleasant and roomy, but with no spare bedrooms; that I had too much to do at home to be able to judge of the society about me; that I was too busy preparing my hennery, I never heard from her again. Heigh-ho! it is sad to be forgotten thus! One's vanity is not gratified at finding we were valued for our money and clothes. Thus I moralized as we went up Broadway.

We were going to a toy-shop. Who should be there but Mrs. C—. She was busy selecting some fancy article. I had just received one lesson, and I am a very apt scholar. So she looked at me as if she had never seen me before in all her life; and I looked as calmly at her. Could she have forgotten that dreary night when her savage, drunken husband turned her into the street, and she took refuge with me, and how I wept for her mortification, and took her down to the boat at early dawn, loaning her money to get off to her friends in Philadelphia, before the Uppertendom could get hold of the circumstances? As we anticipated, we mystified them all until a peace was patched up. Well, perhaps she does right not to remember such disagreeable *contretemps*; but I could never have overlooked such acts of kindness. Happy those who can wipe off their memories as a school boy does his slate; I wonder if their consciences are as tractable!

She was looking at a box of games—the very thing we had come after, and the last one in the store. However, I said nothing, while Charley selected his marbles—those many-colored alleys; Fred took a top and his share of "these beauties;" and I chose a light carriage-whip which I shall want for use when we drive into town. Charley "could carry it finely," he said. Then we must get a small china tea set for Dolly's "tea fights," the commission from the little girls. All this while Mrs. C.— lingered over the box, but in truth watching me. At last she said—in her depreciating tone of voice—

"Oh, Mr. Bonfanti, you ask too much for this box. I positively cannot take it," and she pushed the box away.

"I'll take it, if you please Mr. Bonfanti," srid I, laying the full piece down.

He wrapped it up, and as we left the store Fred whispered. "Oh, mamma, how very angry that lady looked!"

It seemed that I was doomed to be "cut" on all sides this day. Rose Y—— passed by just as we left the store; but her vail required fixing when she saw me. I do not wonder at that for her father caused my husband to loose ten thousand dollars. He failed: so did we. He still lives in great style in his up town house, and we in a cottage in the country, having given up everything to pay our debts. I wonder how she would act if I reminded her that she never paid me the advance I made to enable her to settle her bill at Newport Summer before last. I'll write to her tomorrow just for the fun of the thing. Goldsmith says, "If you can confess your poverty the severity of the sting is partly removed." I'll try the prescription. I was rich then, and had money to loan; now it is supposed, and rightly too, that there is nothing more to be got out of us.—"*Nimporte*," said I; money never gave me happiness. Adversity, like the venerous toad, has a "jewel in her head and I have learned many excellent lessons by its light, for which I am very thankful so I will not look at any one as I walk this day, and I shall prevent them from compromising themselves.

We then went into a bookstore, bought the "Arabian Nights," and took a book of fairy tales for the long winter evenings; then to the dry good store for tape needles, cotton, etc. [See Expense Book.] We then returned to the hotel and lunched. How could we leave the city without going down to the Battery?

Long we walked and looked and took in the beautiful scene for memory to paint; at least for me, for many a day when probably I may be making bread or feeding chickens. Well, suppose it does intrude what then? It would be more beautiful from the contrast to the employment. What a fool I am to think so repiningly of matters and things.—When I lived in the city I thought it vulgar to be seen on the Battery; and now because my eyes are open to the exquisite charms of nature, I hate to confess to myself that I am wiser and happier for it. Heigh-ho! we are strangely made.

We walked down leisurely to the boat for Jersey City. What a number of bundles we had to be sure. I never could have believed it till they were collected; but by filling my pockets, the boys' pockets and their hats, and dividing the parcels between us, we got along nicely. I really would have pardoned any of the upper ten for not acknowledging me as we went down to the boat. I looked very like a "hewer of wood and drawer of water" with my arms full—but they were all paid for; that was something.

Early as it was, the boat was nearly full. However, we got seats. At the end of the bench nearest to Charley sat a very fine looking, really handsome, gentleman reading a newspaper. I thought I had time to take a peep at Jane's letter. If I had had it on the battery what a nice place it would have been to have read about the Tulleries and Paris; but I received it after our return to the hotel. I thought. "Now I'll just take a peep." It was five minutes to starting time. I had reached the bottom of the page. She was telling me of the annoyances she had with the crabbed old man, her husband. "That's for marrying for money."

I looked up, and Master Charley was off. "Fred, where's your brother?" said I. How could Fred know! He was deep in one of the "Nights"—he was far away in Araby, the Blest. "Now," said I "you must mind the bundles while I go and hunt him up." After pushing and "please ma'aming" and "thank you, siring" through the crowd. I found the chap perched upon somebody's carriage that was going over to the boat, and trying the efficiency of the new carriage whip. I coaxed him down, and got him safely back and placed myself between him and Fred, and resumed my letter. Jane gets the value of the postage in writing, if nothing else.

Jane was telling me in the letter of a cruel piece of scandal about a poor girl and begging me not to contradict it. Ah, Jane, those days are gone, when a lie, if I could condescend to tell one, was as holy as truth; but now holy truth would have to be substantiated by the money-bag. A man's veracity is in ratio to the money he has in bank. When I got to the bottom of the page, Charley was off whip and all.

"Fred," said I. "do give up your book and attend to these bundles, while I hunt up that tiresome brother again."

By this time we were half across the river. There he was, cracking the whip, and "geeing" at the horses. I had a stout battle to get him off, and if it had not been for fear of losing the bundle of mixed candy we were carrying home, he would have remained in spite of me. Master Charley becomes a sort of tyrant under such circumstances, particularly when a horse is concerned.—However, we got back to our seats.

"Now Charley," said I, "if you leave me again I shall not bring you to the city for many months. Keep still, that's a dear child. Suppose I should have to hunt you up when we get ashore, we shall lose the cars, and how frightened they will be about us at home."

"Oh, do let me go back and see the horses again; I'll wait for you there," he pleaded.

"You could not wait for me; the crowd would probably push you overboard, my child. Now be a good boy."

The fine looking gentleman was folding up his newspaper.

"Madam,' he said, "if you will allow me, I'll take charge of our little friend to see the horses, and I will meet you as you leave the boat. I'll take care of him."

Before I could answer, Charley had him by the hand, and I saw them pushing through the crowd as if they had known each other all their lives. On stepping ashore they were waiting for us.

"Thank you sir," said I, "for your great kindness. Now, Charley, take your parcels and get into the cars."

"Permit me," he said; "I can relieve you of a few of them."

And he calmly took two of the largest, and walked on before us. We followed.—"Well," thought I, "if you are so polite, it will, indeed, assist me;" so we got into the cars.

"Madam," he said, "have you bought your tickets?"

"I always buy the tickets!" answered Charley "Come, mamma, come!"

"No, no," he replied; "you and I will go then, and get the tickets."

I watched them to the ticket office. How many bows he received—many gentlemen shaking him by the hand so respectfully—who could he be? They returned slowly. Two boys were finishing a game of marbles. Charley could not pass tham without trying one of his bright "alleys." So there he stood, looking down upon the boys, as deeply concerned in the game as they were, his thumbs in his armholes. What a very noble looking man he is!

"All aboard!" and they entered the cars.

"Who beat?" asked Fred.

"I did," said Charley, "but I gave the boy a green alley; he asked me for it."

I had kept two seats, for we were not very crowded. He gave me the tickets,

"Thank you, sir." I exclaimed, "I scarcely know how to express my gratitude for your kind assistance."

"None is necessary," he answered. "It is quite refreshing to have such a bright manly little companion as this. How old is he?"

"He will soon be seven," I replied.

"He is a noble little fellow!" he said. "It is a long while since I have watched a game of marbles with so much interest. We do, indeed, put away childish things as we grow old."

"Just so," said I. "What a blessing it would be to us if, when we reached our second childhood, we could carry the zest for pleasure along with its helplessness."

I could not avoid looking at a very old man whom a grandchild, apprrantly, was trying to amuse just in front of us.

"How hard the lesson is to learn to know how to grow old wisely and gracefully," he said, and seemed to muse for a few moments "You have your boys at school somewhere out here have you not? Clarley tells me he gets his trip to the city to-day because he had learned his speech so well."

"Yes sir." I replied; they are at the Grammer school. It is an excellent one, being kept by a well educated and able man from Edinburgh. Happy for me he is a Scothman, or I fear I should be separated from my boys, my husband seems so desirous of sending them abroad."

"Why should you object to that?" he asked.

"I have my own ideas about education," said I; "I think it is as much obtained at the domestic fireside as in the schoolroom; there is nothing like the memory of home influences for a man."

We continued he topic for a short time—Charley, in the meanwhile, was emptying his pocket into my lap.

"Mamma," he said, "do you believe I have only one penny left!"

"How many had you, Charley?" asked the gentleman.

"I had fifty-nine, sir."

"How did you get them?" he asked.

"I worked for them," answered Charley, "hoeing potatoes and pulling up weeds. Mamas pays us six cents an hour; but I ever could work long; and then, you know, we must have luncheon, and I spend most of my pennies for cake"

"Stop, Charley," said Fred, "you mean to say molasses candy. We take cake always from home."

"That's right, my son," said the stranger, "be ever exact and particular in all your statements. Love truth next to your mother."

"Mamma says." answered Charley, "We must love it before father and mother and all."

"She is right," he said, "you should love her the more for her teaching you such an excellent lesson. Now, what are you going to do with that one penny, Charley?"

"Spend it as soon as I get a chance," replied Charley.

How he laughed! After a few moments he said:

"Suppose I tell you what I did with a penny once, how long I kept it, and what it did for me. Shall I tell you?"

"Oh, do!" cried both boys. "We do love tales so much." Mamma tells us one every evening."

"Mamma must have a fertile brain, I'm thinking, to find sufficient novelty to amuse the minds of two such active fellows as you are," he replied.

"Oh!" said Charley, "she tells us she has a wind-mill in her head, and can grind a new one every time we want one."

"Then he laughed merrily. "But let me go on with my story," said he. I was very small then—younger than you are, Charley. I was on my way to school one morning, when I had to pass a field in which a rich farmer who owned it was trying to catch a horse. I stood looking over the fence and laughing at the tricks of the horse."

"Boy,' said he, "if you will catch that horse I'll pay you."

"So I put my books down and went to work. Round I ran, down there, up here, shook the corn, crept up softly, went behind, then before, chased him into a corner, and the old man and I were sure we had him; but away he went over the fence, and I after him. About a mile from where we started two men caught him for me, lent me a halter, and I rode him home. By this time the morning was gone and I had not been to school."

"Come back, said the farmer, and I'll pay you in the afternoon."

"I went on to school. The master asked where I had been playing hookey, and I told him about the horse. Then didn't I catch it. Do you ever "catch it" Charley?"

"I guess I do," answered Charley; "but Fred don't often."

"Well I caught it. 'But never mind,' said I to myself, 'I shall have some money to buy a book.' I wanted it very much. I loved books as much as Fred does. So I dried my eyes. We carried our dinners to school my brother and I; but I had no appetite after I caught it."

"Oh!" said Charley, with such an air, "I don't mind it so much as that."

The gentleman positively shouted, he was so much amused.

"Well," he continued, wiping his eyes, the school was out and we all went our different paths home. My brother went with me to the old farmer's; and what do you think he gave me? Mind you, I had run all the morning till I was almost sick, and had 'caught it' besides, Charley; and he gave me how much, Fred?"

"A shilling an hour,' answered Fred, in his business way.

"Five dollars," said Charley!

"He gave me one penny, with a hole in it."

"Oh, the mean old scamp! Didn't you slap it into his face?" asked Charley.

"No, indeed; pennies were not so very plentiful in my youthful days as to allow that. I took it home and put it away carefully. How long do you suppose I was getting pennies together to buy that book?"

"About a month," said Charley. "I could make two dollars a month if mamma did not count so strictly; but she will have the whole hour."

"Certainly," he answered; she is right to keep to her bargain. I was just ten years saving penny after penny before I could get my book. But I got it at last, and you don't know how much I valued it; much more than if I had exercised less self dicipline. Many a time I would count my pennies and say, "I shall never have enough to buy my book. I might as well spend this now; but my good angel would say "No!" and I would withstand the temptation, and so add soon another penny. What book do you suppose it was?"

"A Bible," said Fred.

"No. There were always plenty of Bibles in the house, thank God!"

"Robinson Crusoe," said Charley.

"No," he answered. "I never had a chance of reading Robinson Crusoe until my son and I read it together. Books were very scarce when I was young. It was a Horace. Do you know who Horace was?"

"Yes, sir," said Fred. "He was a poet, protected by Augustus; he had for friends, Mæccnas, Tibullus, Virgil and others. He was a great man. His satires are the best of his works."

"Well done, my little man," answered the gentleman.

"Pshaw," said Charley, "he did not learn that at school. Mamma teaches him all such things. That ain't book learning!"

How the gentleman laughed.

"Madam" he said, "I congratulate you upon the great probability of your pre-eminent success in making two good men. Why should our men not be good and great with such mothers? Rome could not boast of such women as ours; a few insolated acts do indeed show some bright characters. One thing we know; when her decline began, the first exhibition of it to the world was in the loss of dignity in her women. But we—we must be a great nation with such women as we have even now in this our youth. My mother was a great and a good women. Continue, madam, and reap your reward."

"I accept your compliment," said I, for the rest of my sex; but for myself I feel that I cannot yet deserve it, for my experience is young, but as I advance I shall grow wiser."

"Yes," (he seemed as if speaking to himself,) "my mother was not highly educated, but she had strong—excellent sense—she was a good woman."

"Looking at you," I answered, "I should thing she was something of a Madame Mere."

"You have hit it. And she loved pennies as well as the lady you mention, because she had early been taught their value by experience. But she cannot boast of a Bonaparte for a son—except in the love I bear for her—as great as was his for Madame Letitia.'

"Perhaps not. But she has a Christian and a good man, I am sure, for a son," said I; "and that is better than all the glory and renown."

"Oh," said Charley, "I've been going several times to ask your name."

"Why Charley," said Fred, how very rude!"

"True," he answered, "but very honest. My name is—my name is--Tom Thumb."

"More likely," said Charley, "Jack the Giant Killer. I shall call you Jack."

"Do," he replied, and laughed most heartily." "I like the name of Jack—it is so innocent."

And thus we chatted away till at last we reached our station. John with the carriage was waiting for us. I delivered to him all our numerous parcels, and then turned to our kind gentleman. saying:—

"You must not allow me to depart without knowing to whom I owe so much pleasure for such a very pleasant ride, and such great kindness as you have shown me." I then gave him my card. "We reside," I continued, on the rode above, in a neat, roomy and comfortable cottage, and if at any time you are passing this way, I need not say I should be so very happy to offer you some little civility—all we have in our power—in return for your exceeding kindness to us. Fred and Charley, you will thank the kind gentleman, I am sure."

"That we will," they cried. "Thank you sir! thank you, sir!"

And Charley stepped up and touched his rosy lips to his hand. He looked around, and placing it on the boy's head, said:—

"Heaven bless you my boy! Love your mother! Madam, you are very kind. I am a better and a happier man for this little episode in my life. it has done me good. Here is my card; and in a future day I can serve you, or either of your boys, call freely upon me. This afternoon's ride will not be forgotten, I assure you."

He assisted me into the carriage; the boys were there before me. I looked out as we started; he smiled and kissed his hand. I turned up the card, and there I read

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Miscellaneous.

Woman's Rights.

Elihu begins with these impressive words, "Remember Lot's wife"—so be it and let her stand in her place for a while. He then goes on to say "All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," and because it is, we should take it as our guide in this life. Furthermore, that after Adam was created, God said, "It is not good that man should be alone, I will make a *help-meet* for him," and makes the logical conclusion that as Adam was alone it is evident that he was made first.

Now we do not wish or intend to controvert these *premises*, but we cannot allow that his deductions are correct, we hold that he has given a forced construction of the Scriptures, has rather wrested them to his own destruction—and hope to prove it.

We would like to ask him the simple question, what he understands by *help-meet?* Taken in what we consider its proper signification, we should say that it was one, who, being capable of helping was, therefore, in all respects equal. Adam, being alone can hardly be said as having any special bearing upon the case, unless we take it in hand and say.

"His prentice han' he tried on man,
And then he made the lasses, oh"—

We have never heard any woman express any desire to "usurp authority over the man" and we feel safe in saying that they do not wish to do so, whether married or single. All that is asked is *equal* rights, and herein we think we had God's sanction, when he gave out these words. "I will make a *help-meet* for him." It is not a necessary consequence that women should neglect their duties after these rights are secured to them. On the contrary, we hold that their minds will expand with these new responsibilities and consequenlly that they will be more efficient and make home more attractive to man in his several relations to them, and it is then that man will find that he is Lord and Master in their affections—the only supremacy worth having, as many a man has said in the palmy days of courtship.

We will allow that Abraham's family is "a pattern family," for did not Abraham prove that he was a *help-meet* to Sarah, by going himself, while she was baking bread "to fetch a young calf, tender and good" and dressing it; and placing "butter and the calf which he had dressed before his guests and standing by them while they did eat," and as the crowning item, giving Sarah his wife a chance to rest in the tent? for *he* knew as well as "the heavenly messengers" that woman's whole time should not be consumed by household works. When Elihu brings foward Abraham's domestic co-operation to substantiate his side of the question, *we* consider that he unwittingly admits the untenableness of his position, for does he not prove by it that this *help-meet* business was by no means a one-sided thing and that God meant that Abraham should share the privilege with "Sarah his wife?" The revealing to Abraham the coming destruction of Sodom because it is "a consistent family" is irrelevant to the point under consideration and therefore needless to discuss.

To remember Lot's wife.—One sentiment is to obey instructions given by proper authority. Women do not object to obey *proper* authority as they understand it, and, for guidance in Scripture we should take its spirit, which inculcates justice to all. Mention *is* made in Scripture of women who have shared the authority with men. Women do not feel that the laws protect them in every sphere of life and therefore desire to have the Constitution altered so that grievance may be done away with and just laws prevail.

Does every vote that man throws benefit the nation? Let facts speak for themselves. Elihu asks us again to Remember Lot's wife, adding that she became a pillar of salt because she did what was forbidden her to do. In this we agree with him, but probably draw from it a different moral. *We* say that Lot's wife became a pillar of salt because she looked back instead of forward—chose to remain with the "dead past" rather than progress toward the truth. Then follows, "Where is Sarah thy wife? and he said Behold, in the tent." Would Elihu like to have things in all respects as they were in those early barbaric days, merely for the sake of keeping the symbolic Sarah in the tent? I ween not. It would be a sore thing for him to give up his present privileges!

Progress, my dear sir, is abroad and it will walk through all lands sowing its seed broadcast and reaping rich harvests.

A True Story of a Real Hero.

Two or three weeks ago an accident did not occur near Scranton, Penn.; the newspapers missed a sensational horror; and a dozen men instead of being hurled into eternity without time to breathe a prayer, walked quietly home to their dinners, quite unconscious that Death had had them by the throats. The facts are briefly these:

In the largest anthracite coal mine in the State, the care of the engine by which the cars for passengers are lowered and hoisted is placed in the hands of a Scotch Irishman, an ordinary fellow enough. The cable, necessarily of great weight and thickness, passes through the roof of a slightly-built shed under which he stands. One morning, as the man stood smoking his pipe, his hand upon the lever, his mind very probably busy with his dinner, and assuredly not wrought up to any heroic rapture of resolve, the ascending car (loaded with coal) at one end of the cable, broke, and fell crashing into the dark shaft, to be shattered into a thousand fragments. He knew that in the next minute the cable, released from the strain, would fly back and fall with crushing weight on the rickety beams and boards of the roof. Death was absolutely certain if he did not escape from the shed. But if he took his hand from the lever, the descending car, full of men, must fall one or two hundred feet. He had but one instant to face his death and theirs, and to choose between them. There was a boy in the back of the shed; the man motioned to him with his head to go out. Then he tightened his hold on the lever. The loosened cable struck and caught somewhere below against the side of the shaft. Surely God meant it should so strike! It was the delay of but a breath of time; but it was enough. The car grated with a jar against the ground far below; its occupants stepped leisurely out, while the man who had saved them above, threw himself from under the shed, just as its roof, beams, pulley, and all, crashed down on the spot where he had been standing.

We do not know the man's name, and should scarcely need to publish it if we did. Fame or reward jar somehow against the deed itself. There is a wholesome tonic for all of us in the certainty, which is forced upon us now and then, of the unknown, unmeasured resources of courage and heroism and unflinching integrity to duty which we possess among what we choose to call the mass of the people. It is, after all, only when a man reaches the certainties of the middle age that he is not surprised every new day by the knowledge of how admirable a crew has been put into the world for its long voyage; how many of the women are gracious and finely natured; how many men respond promptly to the call of honesty or duty or even self-sacrifice because it is the simple and natural thing for them to do so.

We will congratulate ourselves, then, not that his class can boast one such brave fellow as this Scotch-Irish engineer, but that, like King Harry over Percy's grave, we believe that it "has a thousand such as he."—[New York Tribune.

WHAT A FALL.—A minister of the Gospel told me one of the most thrilling incidents I ever heard in my life. A member of his congregation came home for the first time in his life intoxicated, and his boy met him upon the door-step, clapping his hands and exclaiming, "Papa has come home!" He seized that boy by the shoulder, swung him around, staggered, and fell in the fire. That minister said to me (I could give you his name, if necessary,) "I spent the night in that house. I went out, bared my brow that the night air might fall upon it and cool it; I walked out, and down the hill. There was his child dead; there was his wife in strong convulsions, and he asleep. A man but thirty years of age, asleep, with a dead child in the house, having a blue mark upon the temple where the corner of the marble steps had come in contact with the head as he swung him round, and a wife upon the brink of the grave! 'Mr. Gough,' said my friend, 'I cursed the drink. He had told me I must remain till he awoke, and I did. When he awoke, he passed his hand over his face and exclaimed, 'What is the matter? where am I? where is my boy?' 'You cannot see him' 'Where is my boy?' 'You cannot see him.' 'Stand out of my way. I will see my boy.' To prevent confusion, I took him to that child's bedside, and as I turned down the sheet and showed him the corpse, he uttered a shriek, 'Ah, my child!'" That minister said further to me, 'One year after that he was brought from a lunatic asylum to lie side by side with his wife in one grave, and I attended his funeral.' The minister of the gospel who told me that fact, is to-day a drunken hostler in a stable in Boston! Now tell me what rum will do! It will debase, degrade, imbrute, and damn everything that is noble, bright, glorious, and God-like in a human being. There is nothing drink will not do that is vile, dastardly, cowardly, sneaking, or hellish. We are united brethren, are we not, to fight till the day of our death?—J. B. Gough.

LIVE LIKE LOVERS.—Married people should treat each other like lovers all their lives—then they would be happy. Bickering and quarrelling would soon break off love affairs, consequently lovers indulge in such only to a very limited extent. But some people—men and women both—when they have once got married think they may do just as they please, and it will make no difference. They make a great mistake. It will cause all the difference in the world. Women should grow more devoted and men more fond after marriage, if they have the slightest idea of being happy as wives and husbands. It is losing sight of this fundamental truth which leads to hundreds of divorces. Yet many a man will scold his wife who would never think of breathing a harsh word to his sweetheart; and many a wife will be glum and morose on her husband's return who had only smiles and words of cheer for him when he was her suitor. How can such people expect to be happy?

MUSK-RAT MASONRY.—As soon as the first frosts are felt, the musk-rats select a mud bar or spot where the bushes grow in the winter, often near lillies—as the root of this plant is a favorite article of food with them—and proceed to lay a foundation for their house. In the first place they gnaw off at the water's edge a quantity of coarse grasses, rushes and small bushes. Gathering this between the chin and fore-paws, as if carrying the material in their arms, they push it to the place where they intend using it. The place where they have harvested their grass and rushes looks as if some one had mowed it with a scythe.

After the musk-rats have brought together material enough to make a solid foundation, and have raised the structure to the water's edge, they dive below and tunnel underneath it, coming up through the middle of the mass. The work is then carried on from the inside, mud, decayed vegetation, moss and other such material, are carried through this tunnel and pushed out from the inside until it is raised to the right height, and roofed over; or, as Whittier poetically describes it:

"The musk-rat plied the mason's trade,
And tier by tier his mud-walls laid."

Inside this hillock a small chamber about a foot in diameter, is left, within solid and compact walls, sometimes two feet thick, the musk-rats have their comfortable winter quarters.

Their tunnel gives them access to the water when the brook is frozen over. In the winter a rap on the nest will bring one or more of its inmates out, and you will see them scatter on the bottom of the brook, picking their way among the stones and roots, leaving, wherever they go, if the brook is frozen over, a line of bubbles under the ice. When an open space is reached the creature gently rises to the water's surface, and just putting the nose and one eye above water, takes an observation and a breath of fresh air at the same time, but instantly dives again.

These nests vary in size, and look quite rough when first built and until the snow and rain smooth them off. If the nest is broken open, they immediately begin repairs, working from the inside.

When the meadows and brooks are frozen over, the nests appear as it built on the ice, and sometimes, in the late winter and spring freshets, the upper part of the nest is lifted up and moved, which would naturally confirm this impression; but upon examination it will be found that the foundation always rests on the solid ground below.—[Old and New.

WOMEN WEARING PANTALETTES AGAIN.—The St Louis Republican has a lady correspondent in New York who "knows the ropes." Here is specimen of her style: Hamlet never dreamed of a surcoat so crusted with jet as we shall sport this spring. Jet fringes, lace loaded with jet beads, silk breaking down with their glittering masses of embroidery. Next to spangles jet is the showiest ornamentation and spangles will come with the fall. I fully believe. Then we have low cut shoes, with fancy stockings, and oh! another sweet thing, pantalettes. You can show 'em in the spring there's so many muddy places. They must be wide, elaborately trimmed with lace frills and embroidery, and reach the ankle. They are touching, and when worn with thin and queer foot handles, very becoming. To be sure the irreverent youth who enjoyed the privilege of taking me to the Charity ball beheld these pmnalettes for the first time beneath the raised train of a belle. I was too late to interfere. He rushed forward, and in the most mysterious manner whispered to her she was "losing 'em off." No words can describe the looked she rewarded him with. Poor dear he fell back discomfitted, and let two or three couple pass him, when he exclaimed. "Why, they are *all* losing 'em off, and that's the effect of the new pantalettes.

RATHER SOCIAL GOVERNOR.—Governor Powell of Kentucky, was never an orator, but his conversational

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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

Party Fealty.

The individual freedom of thought exercised by Republicans is one of the brightest omens for the party safety. It cannot be led astray by unprincipled demagogues so long as its members are accustomed to criticise and even blame. It is a thinking party, and has steadily refused to accept dangerous dogmas perhaps by its leaders. All the tremendous influence of the executive could not make it accept Johnson'y theory of re-construction. All the efforts of demagogues could not make it accept the dogma of paying bonds in greenbacks. Those of its leaders, who were infected with that delusion speedily recanted, and bowed to the decision of the mass of the party.

Such freedom of thought is not inconsistent with loyalty to party. It is the highest loyalty. It is greater fealty to party to fearlessly strive to keep its principles right and its practices pure, than to blindly and dumbly follow the lead of any set of men. Such fealty would have hindered if not prevented the rapid turning of the old Democratic party from its championship of freedom to its championship of Slavery.

We fear that the Democratic party of to-day lacks the independence of its members. For a long time it was party treason for a Democratic paper to fail to uphold Tammany in New York. It was party treason to criticise the infamous Tweed Ring. During all the time the N. Y. Times was attacking that mass of corruption single handed, the World and other papers were defending Tweed and his colleagues. It was only when the evidence became overwhelming and the people had risen in anger, that Democratic organs began to change front.

Abuses will arise in every organization. Leaders will become selfish and dangerous, where adherents blindly follow without question, or remonstrance. Bold criticism will detect these abuses, and cause their removal. The Republican party can claim the credit of being unflinching in this respect. The wonder really is that no more abuse of power, or position has grown out of the gigantic operations of the Government. In any private business of the same magnitude there would have been as much dishonesty. Bank cashiers often abscond. Book-keepers in private Counting Rooms, sometimes make false entries. The Republican party in administering the Government, can safely challenge comparison not only with other Governments, but with private establishments, so far as percentage of wrong.

But the party has not been content with their good showing. It has diligently unearthed fraud, and abuse. No fears for the party name, prevented its unwiling Credit mobilier, nor dissecting and exposing the Sanborn contracts. There has been no effort to prevent denunciation of these and other wrongs. Nobody cries treason, when Grant is blamed for appointing Simmons. All this is consistent with party fealty. Let not the old Democratic organization take any comfort from any of this freedom. Republicans, however censorious will not fly to that organization for sympathy or counsel. They will stay where they are, approve what seems right, blame what seems wrong, and try to turn the wrong into the right. They will remember that the Republican organization is the only one, that has so far advanced Republican principles. They may try to remodel it, but they will not abandon it. So long as the Democratic party opposes Republican principles, so long will the Republican party exist to sustain them and it will rely upon the fealty of its thinking freemen.

Compulsory Education.

For all Americans advance so rapidly in every thing they undertake, still our schools do not advance with equal pace, although they are beginning to take a high stand in most of the States.

If all the youth of the proper age were compelled to attend school, we should soon see the cause of education proceeding with rapid strides toward the excellence which the schools have attained on the other continent—for instance those of Prussia.—where compulsory education is enforced. When will our country wake up to this idea?

Then shall we see less of our young men and boys loitering in the stores, and other places of common resort; then shall we see our school rooms filled, while teachers will labor with a far better spirit. Then, and not till then, shall we have a broader culture among the masses. It is a question that needs to be agitated, for we know the welfare of the people to a great extent depends upon their education. Therefore, does it not necessarily follow, that it behooves us to educate the masses to the highest degree possible, in order to sustain the dignity which our nation has reached in the eyes of the world. Hence we need some compelling force to urge us onward. It is very natural for humanity to grow lax in any thing unless there is some power to excite them to nobler efforts. J.

THE GENEVA AWARD. The Boston Advertiser's Washington special says with reference to the Geneva Award that "it is believed that the bill which commands the support of a majority of the committee will be, as heretofore stated, one ignoring the claims of the insurance companies; providing for the payment of actual losses of the uninsured; also for the payment of war risks, and, where cargoes are insured for less than their real value, the payment of the difference. When the matter comes up for discussion there will be considerable strength for the proposition to cover the whole amount into the Treasury, upon the theory that the entire nation suffered through the general increase of prices caused by the depredations of the rebel cruisers, and that the most equitable manner of disposing of the money, so as to relieve the largest number interested, would be to cover the entire sum received from England into the general fund of the Treasury."

No progress made, thus far, in the election of Senator in the Massachusetts Legislature.

—John B. Gough writes concerning the new temperance movement as follows:

I do believe this work of prayer is to go on, and I believe the Holy Spirit will descend on this whole people. In all the places I visit there seems a subdued feeling of seriousness. They appear as if about some great work. The fact is, I rejoice in it with all my heart, and am encouraged more than I ever have been.

—Charleston is busy shipping green peas and strawberries to New York.

Correspondence.

Letter from Scotland.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, March, 1874.

An invitation to join an American party for a short visit to Scotland, is too tempting to decline, and with hasty preparation, we set our faces towards the "Banks and braes of bonnie Doon."

Do not suppose a journey northward, in the month of March on this beautiful isle is so cheerless and dreary as in New England. The grass remains green through the winter, while the hill-sides and valleys are bordered with a variety of evergreens in full leaf, and in sheltered places, cowslips, and daisies claim their first appearance.

The route from London to Glasgow is through some of the finest agricultural districts of the Kingdom, and but for the too rapid rate of our Express train, might afford us views of rich estates, parks, and a variety of charming scenery. The 410 miles is made in little less than twelve hours, when we are introduced to this fine old city, where we regret to say, the smoky atmosphere reminds us of London,—minus the fog.

Glasgow contains a population of 500,000, is the first city in amount of steam tonnage, and third in wealth, trade and enterprise in the United Kingdom. Recently the coal and iron trades have rapidly developed an enormous business, while the river Clyde, and port of Glasgow maintain the preeminence for shipbuilding, unsurpassed for superiority of workmanship.

The streets are passably regular, and in the newer parts, broad and handsome. Buchanan street exhibits the largest shops, the prettiest ladies on a fine day, and perhaps the most "style," as some Americans say. The Scotch ladies are too sensible to make great display of street costume. The quiet dress arranged in excellent taste is most observed here.

George Square, the central square of the city, contains several fine monuments and statues. The one erected to the memory of Sir John Moore, "With his martial cloak around him," is particularly attractive. Also, the Walter Scott monument eighty feet high, where the great novelist is partially enveloped in a Shepherd's plaid.

The West End Park is one of the most beautiful portions of Glasgow, varied by gentle hills, with the little river Kelvin running through the centre. Fine old trees, a variety of shrubbery, and flowers, ornament the walks. On Gilmore hill in the N. W. part of this park, is the magnificent new University, the grounds and buildings costing £300,000. The floor space in this structure, amounts to six acres. Exclusive of library and museum, there are ninety-eight appropriated apartments, and each Professor has assigned him a separate class room, retiring room, laboratory, and apparatus room. Every possible convenience for the students, is combined with elegance and comfort.

One of the handsomest streets overlooking the Park, is Park Terrace and Quadrant, upon the east boundary, and here we linger, not only for the fine view of city, country, river, and valley, but for the greater pleasure of viewing the home of our valued Scotch friend, and fellow passenger, John Knox, Esq. We happily renew again our Boston, New York, and Atlantic experiences, leaving out those solemn consultations, when our true and tried friend Mr. Wingate, gravely consented to the taking of our small inventory before our expected final departure. I must not omit to here express our great satisfaction in being shown over the magnificent warehouse of Messrs. Black & Wingate. It is one of the oldest manufacturing houses in Glasgow, and sends its products to many foreign countries.

The old Cathedral of Glasgow, founded 800 years since, and still in excellent preservation, is one of the most interesting places for the foreign visitor to pass a Sabbath morning. Favored by the escort of our esteemed friend, Alexander McDonald, Esq., to whom we are greatly indebted for the many instructive particulars of the ancient and modern localities of Glasgow, we make an early visit to examine the venerable and grand old pile. But before entering, let us just look into the Church of the late Rev. Norman McLeod, only a few steps south of the Cathedral. You know his church, and the man by reputation. It is worth the time to visit it, and see the square pews, the heavy rafters overhead and solid wood work defying time or decay.

Now we pass to the Cathedral, and are struck by the grandeur and beauty of the interior. Its entire length is 429 feet, 70 wide, not including the side chapels. Beneath our feet are the tombs of ancient celebrities of Church and State. Memorial statuary, and Latin inscriptions are on either hand. A series of illustrated stained glass windows have recently replaced the old ones—each a study in itself of exquisite art, which would require weeks to examine satisfactorily. The service is Presbyterian, the music entirely vocal, and as the first hymn is sung so sweetly, and impressively, by the Scotch choir, to that old melody "St. Ames," echoing through the long isles, and lofty arches, how our mind goes back to childhood, when that favorite old air was familiarized with voices now hushed—with loving hearts now still. It is this peculiar power of music that moistens the eye, and touches the tender chords of home loves, when one is far from their native land. After service, we are permitted to examine the "Lady's Chapel" and side rooms, all full of interest and history. Here in this identical nave, was Rob Roy's interview with Osbaldistone.

Near the Cathedral is the Necropilis, the largest Cemetery in Glasgow, situated on an eminence 200 feet above the river level. The most conspicuous monument is to the memory of Knox, the great leader in the Reformation. The design of the monuments and statuary are most appropriate and beautiful. From this hill of tombs is one of the finest views of the city, with its tall spires, fine old towers, and shipping upon the Clyde, while the blue hills of Lanarkshire, and Dumbarton form a fitting background to the picture.

One of our pleasantest visits was at the new "Home for Training Nurses," recently established in Glasgow, under the superintendance of Miss Agnes McAlpin—a thoroughly competent lady for the position—one of the Florence Nightingales of her sex. It would almost be a privilege to be ill, and cared for in this nicely furnished and well appointed Home, every arrangement is so complete for patient and nurse. There is much need of similar Institutions in our Country—thoroughly trained nurses of three years experience in caring for the sick,—before they take responsible positions in private families. In the care of these efficient women, how much suffering may be saved.

Many other places of interest we visited in, and about Glasgow, but we must not further trespass upon your patience. Our impressions of the city are exceedingly favorable. Noticeable to an American, is the quiet of the Sabbath day, not a horse or carriage is to be seen or heard, no public or private conveyances of any kind. A strict religious influence bears upon all classes, and where that is regarded, you find the people all orderly, quiet, and well behaved, even in the lowest parts of the town.

The weather is very mild, no snow or frost this winter. Vegetables have remained in the gardens. New crops long since planted are already in market. This for latitude 55° north is still remarkable. Let me tantalize your appetites by our bill of fare, which includes salmon, taken every morning from the river, and served for dinner—spring lamb—new potatoes, rhubarb, and variety of new vegetables.

And now, to our Glasgow friends, who have rendered our stay so agreeable, we have reluctantly to say adieu. Our dreary ocean path homeward will not be cheered by your kind protection, and more shall we miss the loving care of the bonnie Scotch lady, whose presence brought sunshine, whose devotion relieved the dark days of the shedows. But let us hope that across the dark River, where we are all passengers, recognition and re-union will be permitted the voyagers on the other side. F.

—The Whig says that the amount of shipping under contract to be built in the State the present year, is estimated at 130,000 tons, or about 50 per cent. more than last year, the only drawback being the scarcity of laborers and increased wages, which may prevent the fulfillment of some contracts.

Letter from Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.

How things change in the course of a few years was made manifest in Washington this week. It seems hardly a six months' since the President of the United States* in the person of Andrew Johnson on returning from a little trip, was met at the depot by a calvacade, a band of music, a Departmental Association, composed of clerks whose tenure of office depended upon the will of the said Andrew, and a procession of citizens with banners and beaming countenances. This week the President in the person of Gen. Grant returned from a trip, not and even a hungry and lank Bohemian was at the depot to sound a hurrah, in honor of the event. Andy Johnson too came in a night or two ago, and there was no music, and no department clerks on hand to greet him as the great statesman of the day, or the future, but like any ordinary traveler he went to his hotel, "alone in his glory." The contrast must have been suggestive, and probably wrought upon his feelings.

On Monday the Senate passed a bill fixing the greenback circulation at $400,000,000, and the National Bank issue at the same amount. There remains in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury $18,000,000 only to be added to the circulation to make up the $400,000,000 greenbacks, and $360,000,000 to make up the maximum of the Bank Note circulation

The passage of the bill was ardently protested by some of the leading men in the Senate. Mr. Salisbury of Delaware, democrat, said he was sorry his party were to give a portion of the votes to cary it. Mr. Stockton of New Jersey, democrat, pronounced it a dishonor to the nation, and an example of repudiation never before known. Mr. Thurman, democrat, said the meaning of it all was that men of his age were never again to see a currency of solid worth, and good for the amount expressed on its face, and Mr. Bayard of Delaware, democrat, called it a dismal and sorry day for his country. Conkling, Anthony, Sargent, Schurz, and Stewart of the Republican element, were very solemn and emphatic in their denunciations. Carpenter in the chair complained that he and his inflation friends has sat there and been basted and roasted like so many chickens, and now they were going to return the compliment by a little voting; which they did. The vote on this measure which is the important measure of the present Congress, indicate that the old division of party lines is being rapidly obliterated. The old republican leaders united with the old democratic leaders, and Frelinghuysen and Stockton, Thurman, & Sherman, Bayard and Conkling, found themselves together in unison, while carpet baggers, scalawags, (Pickwickian) radicals, secessionists, rebels, and all other sorts and kinds were found in the same bed, with no desire to kick each other out. The lion and the lamb laid down together on the full bed of inflation, and with a covering of greenbacks, where as happy as the celebrated babes of the woods under the protection of autumn leaves. The era of good feeling has come.

On Monday, Sanborn gave testimony, and was understood to contradict Mr. Richardson on some points. He thought Richardson was well posted on contrasts, and signed them after several conversations indicating a fair amount of knowledge. The difference between the two may be explained perhaps by the remark of Simmons about Sanborn, as the "mysterious man." It looks now as though Sanborn did'nt "let on" very much as to his intentions to Richardson, or any mother's son, but talked in a general way, got Boutwell to agree to give him a contract, impressed Boutwell with the idea that much publicity would defeat his scheme, and Richardson knowing a contract had been promised, signed it in the Secretary's absence without much scrutiny; all hands being under the impression that nothing would come of it, and no one suspecting the size of the cat Sanbon had got wrapped up in that piece of paper. In giving his testimony before the committee, Mr. Richardson of course had in view the subsequent revelations and between what he knows now, and what he knew at the time of signing there is such a difference that his original knowledge seemed infinitesimal, and much like ignorance.

Sanborn said he had received as his share of moieties $200,000, and his expenses were $160,000 which made it look as though there must be another "mysterious man" in the case, and the question put indicated that the committee suspected his name was Butler. Sanborn however was so mysterious as to who got the money, that the committee were not much wiser for the information they obtained. He owned up however to having contributed to the Butler funds for securing the nomination of Butler to the governorship, but as to the amount his memory was amazingly deficient. On the direct question of paying money to any officer of the government, he explicitly denied, and agreed to furnish a schedule of his disbursements in a few days. This he did on Thursday, but no one was damaged by it.

Solicitor Banfield was before the committee on Wednesday, and testified in substance that all he did in the Sanborn business, was done under instructions from Boutwell and Richardson, and that he had conversations at different times with them and there was no such thing as "routine" in the matter as described by Mr. Richardson. This changes the aspect of the case as given above, and how the Secretary will explain the discrepancy remains to be seen. There is great excitement on the case as it stands, and the quidnuncs all had it for some days that Secretary Richardson was about to leave once more, and that Delano was to have his place, but he "sticks" and shows more, true "true grit" in this direction than Delano cares to see. The President says he likes him, and that being so, Richardson does'nt propose to fly because some one wants his place; nevertheless a great many members of Congress are of opinion that Gen. Grant wants Delano in the Treasury, and will nominate him as soon as he is satisfied that he will be confirmed, of which there is doubt. There was a very able debate in the House on Thursday, upon the Currency Bill, which brought out some of the best speaking talent of that body, and it was quite a relief to have a discussion of such a question not monopolized by Dawes, Beck, Butler and Kelley. Among the new men who made very strong speeches were Tremaine, of N. Y., E. R. Hoar, of Mass., and Judge Williams, of Mich., who were all opposed to inflation. Conger, of Mich., distinguished himself in a strong and eloquent speech on the other side, and on the whole the state of Michigan came well to the front in the intellectual tournament. Randall, of Pa. E. H. Roberts, of N. Y., and Gen. Garfield, of the old members, opposed inflation earnestly, but the House under the lead of Butler, will move to substitute the Senate bill for an increase of currency.

More revelations concerning Commissioner Baker are coming out, which will be sufficient to compel an investigation.

DOUGLASS CO. OREGON, Mar. 27, 1874.

To the Editor of the American:—

I have the pleasure of reading a copy of your paper every few weeks, and thus learn some of the news from the Co. in which I was born and reared. I have been a reader of "the American" from my boyhood, and it is always a welcome visitor; especially as it comes from a part of the country, in which the people are not only civilized, but enlightened. Perhaps a few items from this part of the country may be of interest.

This Co. is situated in the southern part of the state, and is one of the most prosperous in Oregon. The inhabitants are engaged in stock-raising and farming. The County is over stocked with cattle and sheep, so that the business of raising cattle is not so profitable as formerly.

Sheep are starving here by hundreds, and east of the Cascade Mountains, by thousands. Report says, "Unless we have warm weather soon all the cattle and sheep will perish in this part of the State."

This has been a severe winter for Oregon, especially in the Eastern part, where the Thermometer has stood as low as twenty degrees below zero. In Jackson County, which is South of Douglass, the the Thermometer has been down to twelve degrees below zero; but in this beautiful prairie, which is surrounded by high hills and mountains, on the top of which the snow has been eight feet deep, the Thermometer has been but three or four degrees below freezing point; and rarely has been cold enough to freeze.

But to me the rain and mud is worse than snow and frost. In February there were only nine stormy days. There were ten days clear and warm. The remainder were overcast and cool. The first two weeks of the present month were stormy, and we had snow and rain nearly every day. The past week has been warm, and the sun has shone brightly every day. The grass is starting, the trees are budding, the birds sing sweetly, and it seems like May in my native state—It costs much less to live here than in the Western, and New England states, and therefore the people are not so energetic, but do just as little work as possible. Few know any thing about economy. Farmers in this part of the state burn their wheat and oat straw. I suppose they do it, because it is less work than to feed it to their cattle, which are so poor they can hardly walk.

The people here sleep from twelve to fifteen hours per day. The majority are opposed to Railroads, Steamboats, or any thing by which the resources of the country would be developed. Few care any thing about the cause of Temperance or Religion. A large part of the people are in favor of whiskey, bowie-knives, and revolvers, and claim the privilege to stab and shoot when they please. The Shire town of this County has the most whiskey shops per acre of any place I ever visited. In many of the letters from this State urgent requests are made to the people to leave their happy New England homes, and move to Oregon, where they can get good farm by homesteading; or if they please they can purchase cheap.

The writers of these letters are land holders, and wish to sell at an exorbitant price, or rent and make large gains. Many in the East sell out and come here, and being unable to find any land, which they will homestead, return to their own country or go to some new Territory. From this fact, any one can see why this State does not increase faster in wealth and population. I would write more, but fearing it would be tedious to your readers I will close. B.

General News.

The Financial Question.

In the House Thursday, Mr. Butler carried a motion to postpone the consideration of the currency bill until next Tuesday, that he might bring up the finance bill passed by the Senate and secure its passage. In order to make the decision final, he then moved to reconsider and lay the motion on the table, but before the vote was taken an adjournment was carried.

Yesterday Mr. Butler called up his motion, and explained that he desired first to have the Senate bill passed without an amendment, and that when that was secured to go on and perfect the currency bill reported by the banking committee.

This brought on a lively discussion, in the course of which Mr. Butler said that he thought they had better, in the language of the New England fishermen, "pawl," that is, put down the catch and hold on to what they had, and then spit on their hands and take another heave. He also intimated a belief that the President would not veto a bill which legalized his own action. This remark brought a storm about his ears, and the Speaker declared that it was unparliamentary.

Finally, after much skirmishing, a vote was reached on Mr. Butler's motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the postponement vote, and it was defeated by the casting vote of the speaker. Amid great excitement the vote was announced—yeas 126, nays 126, whereupon the Speaker voted no.

The question was taken on reconsidering the postponement vote, and it was reconsidered —yeas 138, nays 120.

The vote then came back on the motion to postpone, and was rejected on a vote by tellers —79 to 106.

The bill was then brought before the House for action, and discussion followed.

Amendment after amendment were proposed and voted down, and finally the seventh section which allowed banks to be organized with out circulation, and the eighth section which provided for the monthly issue of $2,000,000 in gold notes, as a substitute for that amount of legal tender notes to be collected destroyed and not reissued, were struck out. The House adjourned without final action on the bill, which comes up again on Saturday.

A Magnificent Trust.

The statement which appears in another column of the financial condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is a document of singular interest to the general public. This corporation is now by far the greatest financial trust on the Western Continent, and even in Europe has no parallel in the particular work assigned to it; only the two great national banks of England and of France having to deal with amounts of money comparable to those in its hands.

On this point the figures speak for themselves, and we can add nothing by comment to the impression they will make. The Company in question holds in trust nearly or quite one-sixth of the whole amount of funds devoted to life insurance in the United States. That there are great advantages in the concentration of a business like this is obvious, and is sufficiently illustrated by the statement itself, which shows that the whole expenses of the Company, including commissions and taxes, were last year but little more than 8 per cent., of the income, or much less than half the average expended by similar companies.

It will be seen that the Trustees seem to have acted with a wise foresight in positively limiting the number of members the society will accept. Under no circumstances will it exceed more than one hundred thousand persons. This number, though not vastly greater than its present membership, is quite large enough to secure all the advantages to be derived from economy and unity of administration. And it will doubtless be a long time before any similar corporation in the world can attain equal dimension and rival its position and fame.

Doubtless the Company will now rapidly fill up its limits, of policy-holders, which will be kept constantly full and overflowing with its superfluous applications into its early growing neighbors.—*New York Graphic.*

We invite the attention of our readers to these facts and suggest that this would be a suitable time to apply to this great Company before its rank are full and the door is closed.

It will be seen that the *Panic* had not effected its buisness as it has that of nearly all other life Companies.

There are no doubtful securities among its investments and nothing can effect its stability—its receipts for interest alone, being so much 1 larger than its death losses.

Mary Ellen Cormick's Story.

A case of almost incredible cruelty came to the notice of the New York courts on Thursday, at the instance of Henry Bergh. It appears that a respectable lady named Mrs. Wheeler while on a mission of charity was complained to by an old woman that she could not die in peace owing to the screams of a child being whipped in the next room. Mr. Bergh took up the case and the child was taken away on a warrant by Judge Lawrence, from the custody of Francis and Mary Connolly of 315 West 41st street, and her statement was taken Thursday but not under oath. She received no instruction whatever. She is about nine years old, with golden hair, dark eyes and fair skin. She is small and stunted and starved looking, with a frightened and prematurely old look. She wore nothing but a short calico skirt and thin calico dress. She stated that her name is Mary Elien Cormick: her parents are dead; don't know who she is; never had on shoes or stockings; never is allowed outside the door, and has no recollection of ever living anywhere except with Connolly, or ever being in the street before. If she spoke to any one Mrs. Connolly whipped her. Most every day Mrs. Connolly whipped her. She never said anything when whipping her, or told her what it was for. The whip is made of thongs, and her body has black and blue marks from it. The marks on her head are from whip-marks, and those on the left cheek from scissors, with which Mrs. Connolly stabbed her; never wants to go back again; never played with any child in her life; never was kissed or petted; never was in Mrs. Connolly's lap; slept on a carpet under the window every night, and never was allowed out of the room except into the yard, and then at night. This mysterious case is exciting much attention and the investigation is to be continued.

Livingstone's Funeral—Subscriptions for his Family.

LONDON, April 11—5 A. M. Livingstone's funeral takes place on the 18th. The Government pays £250 toward the expenses. An appeal signed by the Baroness Burdett Coutts and Messrs, Kinnaud, Horace Waller, Sir Bartle Frere and others, is published, asking subscriptions for the support of Livingstone's children, who are in straitened circumstances, and two aged sisters, who are utterly destitute.

—Fred Seward is writing a biography of his father, Wm. H. Seward.

—A despatch from Albany, New York, states that the chanels will be open about the first of May.

—A company has been formed at Rome to establish a railway from the base of Vesuvius to the crater, to be worked by steam and ropes.

—The Boston Journal estimates the loss by fire during the month of March, in New England, at $1,688,000, of which only $28,525 is in Maine.

—The Ladies' Benevolent Association of New Orleans dedicated a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead, Friday.

STEAMER EXPLOSION.—The steamer Tigress of the Polaris expedition, while seal fishing, exploded her boiler. Two engineers and twenty of the crew were killed.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Barque A. McNeil Jordan, left the "bar" at New Orleans on the evening of March 8th and arrived at Liverpool April 1st, being *only 23 days*

—Ralph Waldo Emerson has accepted the nomination, and is a candidate for the position now held by Disraeli as Lord Rector of University of Glasgow.

—The New Yorkers and Philadelphians, are being awakened to the necessity of stopping the traffic in deceased pork, which has been shipped in large quantities of late from the West.

—A Milwaukee paper is responsible for the story that a young German girl died of joy on meeting her betrothed in that city. She had come all the way from Germany to join him. She embraced him upon her arrival, and when he tried to disengage himself her hands were firmly clasped about his neck in death. Her heart was literally broken with joy.

—The tenth volume of Mr. Bancroft's "History of the United States" will soon appear. It is seven years since the ninth was given us. It is said that this will be the last—the work thus ending with the close of the Revolution.

—Senator Schurz will deliver his eulogy on Senator Sumner in Music Hall, Boston, on the 29th inst. Mayor Cobb will preside. Wendell Phillips will introduce the orator, and Oliver Wendell Holmes will read a poem

—*The Journal of Education* thinks that Americans have a peculiar habit of using large words, and especially notices the assumption of the title of Professor by men who after a year's study in some Normal School, or a four years' course in a school or college, undertake to govern schools of 20 pupils.

SWEDISH IMMIGRANTS.—A party of sixty Swedes arrived in Portland last Thursday night. They were forwarded to Toronto Friday morning. Among them were a Swiss man and wife, aged about 45 years, having with them their family of nineteen children.

Special Notices.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phelm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea-Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food, and prevents suffering. It assists the digestion, by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

Dr. Schenck can be consulted at the Quincy House, Boston, on Wednesday, March 25th, April 8th and 22d, May 13th and 27th.

Advice will be given free, but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, the charge is $5.00

Schenck's Medicines are sold by all Druggists throughout the country. Schenck's Almanac can be had of all Druggists, free. spno.1y11

Children often look Pale and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX. spn1y28

THE CONFESSION OF AN INVALID.

PUBLISHED AS A WARNING and for the benefit of YOUNG MEN AND OTHERS who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MANHOOD, etc. supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself after undergoing considerable quackery, and sent free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Sufferers are invited to address the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, spno-mos.13 Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y

Thirty Years' Experience of an old Nurse.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other causes. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Genuine bears the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS in on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine dealers. spea1y28

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 12, 1869.

Gentlemen—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been badly affected with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease, I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit, until I commenced taking the VEGETINE; and before I had completed the first bottle, I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those affected with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the VEGETINE'S wonderful power of curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

C. H. TUCKER, Pas. Agt. Mich. C. R. R.
29 Tyler Street, Boston.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—My daughter after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health, being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taking several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 354 Athens Street.

NO TROUBLE SINCE USING VEGETINE.

CHARLESTOWN, October, 1870.

This certifies that my daughter has always been troubled with a humor, which has caused frequent swelling on her face and about her eyes. Physicians called it the Erysipelas; but after having taking two bottles of the VEGETINE, has not been troubled with it since.

SIMON ALDRICH,
Charlestown, Mass.

DR. TUSKE says: "It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the VEGETINE should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the VEGETINE. When the blood is perfectly cleansed, the disease rapidly yields, all pain cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE, have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER, yet placed before the public. Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. spno 5w14

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why Will You Suffer!

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we should say, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. sp no 1y28

New Advertisements.

Notice.

To the inhabitants of the City of Ellsworth, and persons liable to be taxed therein:

You are hereby notified that the subscribers will be in session at the ALDERMEN'S ROOM, in said city, on FRIDAY, the 10th and on the Saturday the 25th day of April, for the purpose of receiving true and perfect lists of the Polls and all the Estates, real and personal, not by law exempted from taxation, which you were possessed of in said City of Ellsworth, on the 1st day of April, 1874, which lists you are required to make and bring in.

J. F. DAVIS,
N. A. JOY,
L. D. JORDAN,
Assessors of Ellsworth.
2w16

NOTICE!

Mr. A. F. Smith,

THE WELL KNOWN

BARBER

OF THIS CITY, HAS ROOMS IN

COOMBS' NEW BLOCK,

Elegantly Furnished, where he will be pleased to see and SHAVE his numerous friends.
3 mos. 16

Bar Harbor Water Co.

NOTICE is hereby given to all concerned, that the Bar Harbor Water Co., have located on the following lands, as see plans filed with the Town Clerk of Eden.

A dam on the outlet of Eagle Lake.

A dam on the Duck Brook Stream, at the lower end of the meadows—so called.

A route for an aqueduct, commencing at the dam on the Duck Brook Stream, at the town end, of the meadows, and running through lands of S. E. Lyon, A. C. Cunningham, E. Salisbury or others, Mr. Lowe or others, Lewis Day or others, Amos Richardson, T. Roberts or others, estate of R. Y. Higgins, J. Salsbury, Lynde or others.

Also a reservoir on the land of Lynde or others.

BAR HARBOR WATER CO.

Bar Harbor, April 14, 1874. 2w16

E. & S. D. BONSEY,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS,

Window Frames, Mouldings & Brackets.

Jig-Sawing, Planing, Matching, Mortising, Boring,

and all kinds of Job Work done promptly to order.

The most Modern and Improved Machinery HAS BEEN PURCHASED,

and with the long experience of Mr. B. F. Thomas, whose services have been secured, it will be the endeavor of the company to do their work in the most

IMPROVED & THOROUGH MANNER.

Orders Solicited.

Halls' Steam Mill, Water St., Ellsworth.
16tf

Proposals,

WILL be received until the 2nd of May next, for furnishing material and building a School House at the Centre in Tremont, also bids for laying foundation of same. Plans and specifications can be seen at Wm.Ober's in the district.

The committee reserve the right to reject any, or all bids.

WILLIAM OBER,
S. H. ROBBINS,
B. E. HODGDON,
WILLIAM HARPER,
R. SEAVEY,
} Building Com.

3w16

JORDAN'S Bilious Bitters!

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

These are Vegetable in their Character, being compounded of

ROOTS,

and are very pleasant to the taste. The inventor has proved by his own cure and hundreds of others, that they are a certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,

AND ESPECIALLY

COUGHS & COLDS.

Read the following Certificate.

Having examined the formula from which Jordan's Bitters are compounded, we cordially recommend them as a reliable alternative and tonic medicine. Dr. L. W. Hodgkins, Dr. F. H. Harding, Rev. S. Tenney, Arno Wiswell.

Dose from one tablespoonful to half a wineglass three times a day.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS,

Henry A. Jordan, Ellsworth.

PRICE 75 cts. PER BOTTLE.

—FOR SALE BY,—

GEO. A. PARCHER, Main St. Ellsworth.
16tf

Freedom Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have given to my son Winslow H. Richardson, the remainder of his time during his minority, claiming none of his wages nor shall I pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

Witness, LAFAYETT COLLINS.

Deer Isle, April 10th, 1874. 3w16

Notice of Foreclosure.

Weston F. Milliken and William Deering of Portland, Cumberland County; Give notice:

WARREN BROWN of said Portland, by his deed dated January 31, A. D., 1871, mortgaged to said Milliken and Deering, one undivided half (½) of all those lands, tenements and hereditaments in Hancock County, of which said Brown conveyed the other half (½) part to said Milliken and Deering, by deeds date: December 11, A. D., 1869, recorded in Hancock Registry of Deeds, Vol. 135, p. 422, and October 22, A. D., 1870, recorded in same Registry Vol. 137, p. 137. For a more particular account of the property so mortgaged, reference is had to said records and also to the following description of the same:

(1) one undivided half (½) in common of nineteen thousand seven hundred forty-eight (19,748) acres of land in Township thirty-three (33) middle division; (2) the same part in common of nine hundred thirty-six (936) acres in Township twenty (20); (3) the same part in common of three hundred twenty (320) acres in Township twenty (20

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Dispatches to the Ellsworth American.]

From Portland.

PORTLAND, April 14.

The Board of Trade at a meeting this morning, unanimously adopted strong resolutions against the further issue of irredeemable paper currency. The meeting was quite fully attended, and was addressed by Hon. John Lynch, Geo. Wasburn, W. W. Thomas, General Brown and others.

Massachusetts Fooling.

BOSTON, Apr. 14.

The twenty-third ballot for Senator resulted as follows: whole number of votes 256, necessary to a choice 134, Dawes 78, Hoar 71, Curtis 70, Adams 13, Sanford 2, Banks 6, Washburn 3, Ballock 9, Pierce 1, Pitman 1, Whittier 1, Learned 1. Balloting continued, twenty-fouth ballot whole number of votes 266, necessary to a choice 134, Dawes 83, Hoar 57, Curtis 70, Adams 17, Banks 9, Sanford 4, Washburn 8, Bulloch 5, Learnard 4, Pierce 2, Pitman 2, Geo. D. Robinson of Chicopee, Kellogg of Pitsfield, Julius H. Seeley of Amherst, Whittier and Charles Hall, 1 each. Recess of one hour after recess the balloting was resumed, the result varying but little from the previous ones.

Loss of Steam Ship Europe.

NEW YORK, April, 14.

Detailed statements of the various persons on board of the steam ships Europe and Greece are in print this morning but they are all in the main the same as hitherto telegraphed. The Captain of the Europe insisted that he was not allowed to return to his ship by the officers of the Greece but this is positively denied by the latter. The collision between the Greece and the Europe occurred after the rescue and was caused by an effort to turn the latter around. She struck the Greece near the stern making quite a hole, and for a short time there was quite a panic but no material damage was caused.

The French Captain feels indignant at his alleged ill treatment. The French purser says that the cargo of the Europe was worth two and a half million of francs. There were 18,000 baskets of champagne, an immense quantity of valuable silks and about 40 tons of sundries. Engineer Douglass of the Greece says the Europe never should have been abandoned.

Geneva Award.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 14.

The House Judiciary committee to-day by a majority of one voted to report the passage of the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, the provisions of which were telegraphed yesterday.

The Weather.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For New England fresh and brisk winds bearing to westerly, generally cloudy weather and light rain in the morning, followed by clearing weather during afternoon and evening.

LONDON, April, 14.

Much anxiety is manifested over the non arrival at Southampton of the steam ship Malera with Dr. Livingstone's body on board. She was due yesterday morning.

City and County.

Ellsworth.

Religious Services in this City each Sunday.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Sabbath School at 10:30 A. M. Preaching at 2:15 and 7½ P. M.

BAPTIST. Sabbath School at 1 P. M. Preaching at 2:15 and 7½ P. M.

UNITARIAN.—Sabbath School at 10:30 A. M. Preaching at 2:15 and 7½ P. M.

CATHOLIC.—Preaching twice a month at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M.

—Fresh smelts are selling on the streets at 12 cts. per dozen.

—One of the first flocks of wild geese passed over Monday.

—A new steam grist mill will soon be built in Ellsworth. It is to be located on the river side of Mill street.

—The mortality in this city has recently been unusually large. During two days of last week six persons died.

—Winter has not merely lingered, but seems to have obtained a settlement in the lap of spring.

—The City Council has chosen, John B. Redman, Esq., John S. Royal and Rev W. H. Lyon, as the Sup. School Committee for the current year.

—The District system has again been revived. School Agents are again to be chosen by the several Districts and teachers employed by said agents.

Fast and loose has been played by the city government on this most vital interest and no wonder that apathy, dissatisfaction and confusion everywhere abound.

—This morning a beautiful, fragrant cluster of wild May flowers was presented us by Mr. F. A. Dutton.

—Mr. Andrews will have an Extra Thursday Evening, for the class and invited friends. Spectators will be admitted to the Gallery only at 25 cts. admission.

—Peel's Quinquepartite Combination at Hancock Hall this Friday evening. Don't forget it.

—A. P. Harding has just received a fresh lot of goods from Boston, and thinks them worthy the attention of the public.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Friday forenoon while Mr. R. M. Given was reparing a water wheel at Wiggins & Co's mill, the wheel was started by some one not knowing of his situation. Mr. Givin, by a swift and timely spring, placed himself out of danger, but he received a severe sprain in the shoulder.

—The Little Round Top has been furnished with a new propeller from Philadelphia. Its diameter is six feet and seven inches, and her towing capacity will be considerably increased.

—Mr. Lewis Richardson, the artist, will soon leave for the West to join his family. His departure will be regretted by all lovers of art, and doubly so by the pupils under his instruction.

—Chas. C. Burrill is Agent & Attorney for ten reliable Fire Insurance Companies, and is prepared to effect Insurance against Fire, and issue policies upon Dwellings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Process of Construction, and upon General Merchandise, upon as favorable terms and conditions as any agency representing first-class Companies. He is also prepared to insure Hulls, Freights and Cargoes, by the passage, under open policies. Give him a call. Office on State Street over Aiken & Co. store and under Masonic Hall.

NOTICE.—There will be an examination of teachers intending to teach in this city the coming School year, at the High School Room on Thursday afternoon April 23d, commencing at 2 o'clock.

JOHN B. REDMAN.
JOHN F. ROYAL,
W. H. LYON.
S. S.'Com. City of Ellsworth.

Ellsworth, April 13th, 1874.

Tremont.

—One day last week, a man, supposed to be Joseph Dawes, a fisherman living on Black Island, was seen in a small skiff going from Black Island to Mt. Desert Rock. When about a mile and a half to the leeward of the Rock the sail suddenly disappeared from sight, and he has not been seen nor heard from since.

Supreme Judicial Court—April Term, 1874.

Tuesday, April 14.

The S. J. Court commenced its term on Tuesday last.

Hon. J. A. Peters, Judge presiding.
H. B. Saunders, Clerk.
F. A. Small, Reporter.

The Jurors were prompt in their attendance. The Grand Jury is the same as last term.

FIRST TRAVERSE JURY.

James T. Clark, (Foreman,) Tremont; David T. Billings, Brooksville; Josiah Bean, Sullivan; Isaac N. Cole, Brooklin; William Conery, Bluehill; Willard Devereux, Castine; S. N. Emery, Eden; Peter N. Giles, Amherst; Tyrell Gilmore, Dedham; Lewis Grindle, Sedgwick; Robert Grindle, Lamoine; Asa Green, Surry.

SECOND TRAVERSE JURY.

Henry S. Trevett, (Foreman,) Trenton; Azro C. Hibbard, Bucksport; Calvin Kingman, Waltham; Henry C. Milliken, Hancock; Wales E. Packard, Ellsworth; Admiral G. Sawyer, Deer Isle; N. A. Swan, Franklin; Thaddeus S. Somes, Mt. Desert; Thomas G. Saunders, Orland; Robert Snow, Orland; Leander A. Snowman, Penobscot; Ignatius Small, Deer Isle.

Number of actions on the Court Docket 421: On call of docket 75 of the above were marked for *Trial*, 20 entered *Neither party*, 27 were *Defaulted* and 13 *Referred*.

The first action for trial on Wednesday morning was No. 274.

Charlotte Hincks v Winslow Hincks.
T. W. Vose. Knowles.

Winter Harbor.

—Fire was dicovered in the building of Capt. J. A. Stevens about 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, and but for the very timely appearance and energetic efforts of the neighbors, the building would have been destroyed. R.

Franklin.

—Mr. Charles T. Bunker has presented the town of Franklin with a desirable lot of land, as a site for the new town house.

Bucksport

—Mr. Willabee Haskell, teacher of languages in the East Maine Conference Seminary at Bucksport, has resigned and will probably accept a professorship in Yale College.

Cranberry Isle.

—The Cranberry Isle Mutual Fish Company; Organized on the 4th inst., by the choice of the following officers, for the ensuing year:

President—William P. Preble, Esq.
Secretary—Abraham C. Fernald.
Directors—Augustus C. Savage, Oscar A. Richardson, Ansell L. Manchester.
Agent—A. C. Furnald.
Curers, Pickers and Shippers—Fernald & Babb.

P. O. Address, Cranberry Isle, Hancock Co., Maine: Place of buisness, Suttons Island, in said town; all kinds of fish bought and sold.

Stock-holders solicited.

A. C. FERNALD, Sec.

April 6th, 1874.

Eden.

The religious interest in Eden still continues and many are being hopefully converted under the labors of Rev. Mr. Cottrell. Several have already been baptised and others stand as candidates.

HANCOCK COUNTY.—"Donayuee" tenders his warmest acknowledgments, for the interest they have manifested, and the aid they have offorded, toward an "Exhibit of Hancock County in History and Industrial Arts," to the following named gentlemen: Dr. J. L. Stevens, Castine; David Wasson, G. V. Mills and I. G. Walker, Brooksville; Hon. W. G. Sargent, Sedgwick; O. W. Herrick and W. A. Friend, Brooklin; B. W. Darling and Wm. Conary, Bluehill; G. L. Hosmer, Deer Isle; Hon. A. H. Whitmore, Verona; Rev. H. S. Loring, Amherst; C. P. Silsby, Aurora; Frank Buck and Rev. L. Gott, Orland; Luther Lord and Oscar Tripp, Surry; Hon. Warren King, A. G. Berry and R. Perkins, Lamoine; H. S. Trevett, Trenton; W. L. Guptill and H. M. Sowle, Gouldsboro; C. Wasgatt, Swans Isle; Dr. R. L. Grindle, Mt. Desert; W. W. Bragdon, Franklin; and for "intentions" received for Bucksport, Otis and Cranbery Isles.

Who will respond for Ellsworth, Hancock, Sullivan, Trenton, Eden, Mariaville, Waltham and Eastbrook?

State News.

—Hay is selling at from $10 to $15 per ton in the vicinity of Machias.

—A marble bust of ex-Governor Coburn is to be placed in the new court house at Skowhegan. It is to be fashioned by a local artist named Marble.

—During the last twelve months five ocean steamers have been lost, viz: Atlantic, City of Washington, Ismalia, Ville du Havre and Europe, and nearly 800 lives sacrificed.

—At Barker Mill, Auburn, eighteen thousand spindles are now running and about three hundred and fifty hands are employed. All the looms are now moving, except a few in the basement, which will soon be started.

—On Saturday week, Ex-Governor Coburn subscribed $50,000 for the benefit of the Waterville Classical School. This will be partially appropriated for the purpose of erecting new buildings, and making the institution an effective feeder to the college.

—A down east debating club has been discussing the question, Resolved that a tidy woman with a fretful disposition is more tolerable than an untidy woman with a pleasant disposition. After an animated discussion by many of both sexes, it was decided in the affirmative by one vote.

—The Journal says that an Augusta clergyman, Wednesday, visited many places in that city where liquor is supposed to be sold, and earnestly entreated the proprietors to stop the business. The clerical gentleman was courteously received.

—The first intermarriage between the Swedish colonists and native Americans occurred on the 1st inst., when Rev. Andrew Wiren, pastor of the Lutheran Church at New Sweden was married to a daughter of W. A. Vaughn, propiretor of Vaughn's Hotel in Caribou. The couple will make a bridal tour to old Sweden.

—The senior class of Bowdoin College are to employ the Germania Band and Temple Quartette for the coming commencement concert.

—The City Marshal of Saco has ordered his subordinates to see that all boys are off the streets by nine o'clock at nights.

—It is reported that Mr. J. E. Burnham, deputy collector of internal reuenue for Aroostook district, has been removed and Mr. J. Z. Swanton has been appointed to the office.

—Among the persons recently discharged from the Insane Hospital was Mrs. Betsey (Packard) Crooker, who was born in the barracks during the war of the Revolution, and is now in her 98th year. She was committed from the town of Hebron and has been in the Hospital about four years.

—The Bangor Whig says the prospect for driving logs from the small streams looks discouraging. The rivers are as low as often during Summer drouths; the swamps have little water in them, the ground seems dry, and there is hardly any snow to melt while logs are lying far up on streams that never have much water in them, except when the snow is melting and immediately after heavy rains.

—The proposed Industrial School for Girls is to be established on the Dummer farm, at Hallowell, and will have a brick building three stories high.

—The trustees of the Normal Schools of Maine have added one year to the course of study, and agreed that the course shall embrace Latin, French, and the higher English branches, to such extent as shall fit graduates to teach the Free High Schools so many of which are coming into existence in the State.

—Last Fall a lady in Biddeford picked up what she supposed to be a dead cutting from a grape vine and bringing the two ends near together put them in a flower pot, intending to use the vine as a trellis for a plant. Some time after the vine put forth leaves—although both ends of the cutting were in the earth—and now a bunch of grapes has appeared.

—A little girl named Anderson, about ten years old, boarding in the family of Mr. E. A. Frisbee in Biddeford, got hold of a loaded pistol that Mr. Fisbee kept in the drawer of a bureau, last Tuesday evening, and pointing it at his little child, two years old, pulled the trigger. The ball entered the upper part of the forehead of the child and passed out at the back of the head. The child was alive on Wednesday with some hopes of its recovery.

—We never are sorry when a Republican city, town, or State, with an unmistakably working majority, commits the absurdity of selling out to the Democrats, as Bangor and Ellsworth did last year. We are pretty sure they will get cured of their supreme folly in a few years, if not in one, as the places above named have done. Reform has a pretty name; it sounds well, but it is always well to know what is to be reformed, and who is to do it. Bangor was reformed with a vengeance, Ellsworth likewise. The financial condition of both cities was reformed to a tune which the tax payers found it hard to march by, so they turned the tune very decidedly.—[Machias Republican.

Land-locked Salmon.

In answer to correspondent of Hancock county, in relation to land-locked salmon, I will say that they do not differ from sea salmon materially, only in size. Their sides are silvery bright with spots shaded dark, with a dark back, with tail broad but not so square as that of a brook trout. The male is not so broad as the female, but larger. When in perfect trim they are the handsomest fish I ever saw in fresh water; perfect in shape in every part: their flesh is a yellow, some darker than others. Flesh is harder than trout, but about the same flavor. In October, when they go to the streams to cast their spawn, they undergo a great change. They lose that bright, silvery look, and look dirty and grey, like any one at work in the sand and gravel. Their mouth or bill turns down, making a hoop or bump, and they grow fierce and savage. I have had them bite a stick shoved in amongst them as fiercely as a woodchuck. There is more sport in them than most other fish, and it requires skill and practice to take them with a fly. We take them through the ice in winter, with both live and dead bait. They want a lake or pond, with a rocky, sandy stream; don't think a muddy lake and stream would suit them for a home.—[Lewiston Journal. A. E. GOWELL.

Almonds are to be the next big thing from California in the way of agricultural products. Experiments have demonstrated the fact that the climate of some portions of that State is so admirably adapted to their growth that they attain usual size and perfection.

THE DEAD PAST.—A bottle, tightly corked, was found on the beach at Gerrish's Island on Sunday last, by Mr. Hiram Tobey, a navy yard watchman. It had evidently been in the water many years, being completely overgrown with barnacles and sea weed. When broken it was found to contain a slip of paper, about four inches long and two inches wide, with marks upon it indicating that it had been part of a ship's log-book, and bearing the following inscription: "December 14, 1861. Ship Jane, Arctic Ocean. I write this knowing that I shall never see land again, hoping that some one will pick it up. Yesterday the captain died, which * * * I would write more if I could, but I am starving to death." Several words not legible are expressed by the asterisks. The ink is very pale and the paper somewhat discolored. The writing, though indistinct, was easily read by the aid of a magnifying glass. The document is now in the hands of Commander McCook at the navy yard.—[Argus.

SCIENTIFIC AND SAFE TREATMENT.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozaena of many years' standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. So successful has it proven that the proprietor has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure.

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE

THOS. J. BISHOP, of South Brooklyn, N. Y. writes that his wife had suffered since a child with Catarrh until it had resulted in what eminent physicans pronounced Consumption: that she has used Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and they have worked wonders with her case.

Business Notices.

What is Best for Costiveness

DR. Harrison's PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are warranted a cure in all cases of the Piles and Failing of the Rectum. We promise a cure for all symptoms of Dyspepsia, such as Oppression after Eating, Sour Stomach, Spitting of Food, Palpitation; also Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sick Headache, Coated Tongue, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Debility Monthly Pains, and all irregularities Neuralgia, Faintness, etc. Trial box, 30 cts Large box, 60 cts., mailed free for this las. price t

DR. HARRISON'S ICELAND BALSAM, a splendid cure for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG complaints. For sale by E. S. HARRISON & CO. Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston and by all Druggists. 1m14

SATURATE A PIECE OF BREAD OR MEAT with gastric juice, and it *will dissolve*. This is digestion. Add to such a mixture a little alcohol, and it will *not dissolve*. This is *indigestion*. Beware, then, of tinctures, or tonics, or decoctions containing spirituous liquors. Shun all rum "tonics," and rely solely on DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, the finest digestive invigorant known, and free from the fiery curse of Alcohol. 4w

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS OF THE PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protected solution of the protoxide of iron). Beware of being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron, which may be offered to you. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP (not Peruvian Bark) blown in the glass. EXAMINE THE BOTTLES BEFORE PURCHASING.

Quack Medicines.—We never puff, but ANAKESIS, *the great western PILE remedy*, has cured Thousands, after lotions, ointments, and all manner of nostrums have failed. It is the discovery of DR. SILSBEE, an eminent western physican, and has been endorsed by medical men of all schools. It is a simple medicated suppository, acts as an instrument, poultice and medicine, affords instant relief from pain, and is pronounced an infallible cure.—Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. ANAKESIS Depot, 46 Walker str, New York.

A HINT TO HOUSEWIVES.—HOW TO KEEP KITCHEN WARE CLEAN AND BRIGHT.

Every housewife of neat and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, copper and iron ware of her kitchen as clean and bright as painstaking labor can make them. A pride in this direction is commendable, and always meets the smiling approval of the "tyrant man" who pays the household bills. Remember that SAPOLIO is the only thing on earth that will make an old tarnished tin pan or a rusty kettle shine as bright as new. And by the use of Sapolio it is the quickest and easiest thing in the world to keep every utensil in a high state of polish.

SUFFERERS from Scrofula and Scrofulous affection, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial disease to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag, and scatter its distempers through your veins? AYER'S Comp. Ext't of SARSAPARILLA cures these complaints, and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully, and you bring to society a healthier, cleaner, and are more acceptable member.—[*Democrat*, Baltimore, Md.] 1m14

ELLSWORTH PRICE CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

APRIL 16, 1874.

Apples per bbl.	6.50	Maple Sugar per lb.	.20
" dried per lb.	.12a14	Figs per lb.	.20a.25
Beans per bu.	3.50a4 00	Oranges per box	$6 00
Beef steak per lb.	.20a25	Lemons " "	6.00
" Roasts " "	.14a16	Sugar granulated per lb.	.12½
" Corned " "	.10a12	" coffee A lb	.12
" Plate " "	.12	" " C "	.11
Veal " "	.10	Molasses Havana per gall.	.50a55
Salt Pork " "	.11a12	" Porto Rico per gall.	.70a75
Hams " "	.16	Tea Jap. " lb.	.65a90
Lard Leaf " "	.12	" Oul. " "	.50a85
Lamb " "	.12a14	Tallow " "	.08
Butter " "	.35a40	Wood s't " cord	3.50a4.00
Cheese " "	.18a20	" dy hard " "	5.00a6.00
Chickens " "	.16	Coal " ton	8.50a9.00
Turkeys " "	.20	Oil Lins'd " gal.	1.10a1.15
Cranberries per bu.	$5.00	" Kere " "	.30
Coffee per lb.	.35a45	White Lead pure per lb.	.12a.14
Barley " bu.	.80a85	Hay " ton	$14.a16.00
Corn Meal " "	$1.00	Nails " lb.	.06 to 08
Shorts " bag	$2.00	Herds Grass " bu.	5.00
Fine Feed " "	2.25	Red Top " "	1.50a1.75
Cotton Seed Meal per bag	2.25	Clover per lb.	.14
Eggs per doz.	.18	Calf Skins " "	.14
Fish Dry Cod per lb.	.05a07	Dairy Skins,	25a50
" " Pollock "	.04a05	Pelts	$1.00a1.50
Fresh Cod per lb.	.05	Wool per lb.	.30a40
Fresh Halibut per lb	.10	Lumber Hemlock	
Clams per pk.	.25	per m.	$10.00
Pigs Feet	.05	" Spruce " "	13 a14.00
Tripe	.12	" Pine " "	12 a40.00
Holes per lb.	.06a.08	Shingle Pine Ex.	$5.00
Flour sup. per bbl.	$8.00a9.00	" Cedar "	4.00
" XX " "	9.00a10.00	" " No. 1	2.75
" XXX " "	10.50a11.00	" " " 2	1 25
" Choice " "	13.00	" Spruce	1.75
Tongue per lb.	.15	Clapboards Spruce ex.	30.00
Buckwheat Flour per lb.	.06	" Spruce No 1	16.00
Graham Flour "	.05	" Fine Clear	40.00
Oat Meal "	.06	" " ex.	50.00
Rice "	.10	Lath Spruce	1.75
Cracked Wheat "	.07	" Pine	2.00
Pop Corn "	.10	Cement per cask	3.00
Potatoes per bu.	.80	Lime	1.50
" sweet " lb.	.10	Brick per m.	$8.a12.00
Onions " bu.	$2.00	Ducks per lb	14a17
Beets " "	.75	Raisins " lb.	.18a20
Turnips " "	.60	Prunes "	.12
Salt " bu.	.70a80	Tomatoes 3 lb. Cans	.30
Pickles " gall.	.60	Tamarinds per lb.	.15

MARINE LIST.

Ellsworth Port.

CLEARED.

April 9

Sch Fair Wind, Lockhart, Providence
Sch Caressa, Hodgkins, Boston.
Sch Georgianna, Wentworth, Boston.

April 10.

Sch Adam Bowlby, Bellatty, Boston.
Sch Mechanic, Kelley, Portland.
Sch Bloomer, Nason, Marblehead.
Sch Marcellus, Remick, New York.

April 11.

Sch Florea, Dodge, Boston.

ARRIVED.

Sch Thames, Freeman, Mt Desert.
Sch Huzzar, Barber, Rockland.

April 12.

Wind N W—very cold.

April 13.

Sch Bangor, Sordan, Boston

ARRIVED.

April 13.

Sch Scioto, Sadler, Rockland

CLEARED.

April 14.

Sch Capt John, Means, Boston.
Sch Deleware, Stevens, Boston.

ARRIVED.

April 14.

Sch A W Ellis, Ferguson, Belfast.
Sch Earl Herriman, Belfast.
Sch Semaritan, Dodge, Brooklyn.

CLEARED.

April 15.

Sch Dirig, Keith, Boston.
Sch Dexter, Sherman, Boston.

Spoken.

April 5, lat 40 45, lon 68 40, sch Paul Seavey, Orcutt, from Sandy point, Me, for Ponce.

March 30, lat 28 37, lon 69 20, brig Stockton, Allen from Boston for Kingston Jam.

Memoranda.

Sch Florida, Capt Jordan, with a cargo of coal, left New York 4th inst at 10 a. m. and arrived at Salem 6th, making the run in 30 hours.

Disasters.

Sch Georgia Staples, Lord, at New York 6th inst, from Mexico, reports experienced heavy weather, carried away jibboom and sprung foretopmast.

Sch Harry Lee, Capt Mayo, fm S W Harbor, for Philadelphia, went ashore on Point Gammon, Hyannis, near the old lighthouse, and lies with decks out of water. She has a cargo of stone on board. She sprung aleak on the way up, and while making a harbor it was found necessary to run her ashore to prevent sinking in deep water. The H L is 5 years old, and was built at Smyrna, Del. and owned by J S May of Maine, and is not insured. The captain has gone to Newport or New Bedfard for assistance to take out the stone and try and save the vessel.

The Bureau of Veritus publishes the following list of marine disasters reported during February, 1874: Sailing vessels lost, 216, viz: 109 English, 26 American, 16 French, 15 Greek, 12 German, 10 Norwegian, 8 Australian, 7 Italian, 4 Dutch, 4 Russian, 3 Swedish, 3 Danish, 2 Spanish, 1 Belgium, 1 Portugese and 4 of which the nationality is unknown. In this number are included 15 sailing vessels reported missing. Steamers lost, 15, viz: 7 English, 3 American, 2 Italian, 1 German, 1 Spanish and 1 Russian.

Domestic Ports.

SULLIVAN—Sld 10, sch Cashier, Smith, Lamoine.

Sld 12, Howard Macomber, Williams, N York

Sld 13, schs Virginia, Abbott, Boston; William Hill, Ball, do.

S W HARBOR—Ar 4, schs Helen, Carroll, Calais; Union, Doliver, do; Adaline, Clark, Dennysville.

Cld 7, schs Index, Young, Rockland, Express, Walls, do.

Ar 8, sch Annie K Eaton, Stanley, Calais.

Cld 9, schs Union, Doliver, N York; Adaline, Clark, Boston; Helen, Carroll, Bridgeport; Annie K Eaton, Stanley, New Haven

Ar 11, sch Commerce, Rich, Eden.

BLUEHILL—Ar 4, sch E Closson, Dority, with merchandize for Boston, to load for Phila.

Sld 9, sch Centurion, Blodgett, Phila.

Loading 11, sch Hesperus, Conary, Phila.

PORTLAND—Ar 7, sch W H Archer, Milliken Ellsworth for Boston.

Ar 8, Alnomak, Wentworth, for do; Emeline, Stanwood, Plymouth.

Ar 9, Emma Brown, Morey, Deer Isle.

Ar 10, Onward, Leland, Calais for N York.

Cld 19, brig L M Merrit, Dockandorf, Galveston.

Ar 11, schs Brilliant, Stone, St George; Concordia, Bartlett, Sedgwick for Boston; W T Emerson, Dorr, Orland for Boston; Eastern River, Farrar, do for Boston; Mhrtangas, Bragdon, Sullivan for do; Ratan, Farrell; Bonny Ives, Whitaker; Fair Dealer, Lawson, Ellsworth for do; Red Rover, Bowden, do for Salem; Northern Light, Harper, Calais for Providence.

Cld 11, sch Oriole, Barker, Kennebec.

Ar 12, Sch Le Standish, Wilder, New York.

GLOUCESTER—Ar 9, schs Martha Weeks, White, Mt Desert for New Haven; Rozella, Stanley, Boston for Gouldsboro.

BOSTON—Ar 7, schs Caroline C. Lunt, Calais; J H Kennedy, Pomeroy, Ellsworth: Addie Todd, Carson, Jacksonville; A G Brooks, Smalledge, Calais.

Ar 9, sch Mars Hill, Grant, Sullivan.

Ar 10, Helen M Waite, Kelley, Calais.

Cld 10, P M brig Anna D Torrey, Haskell, Bermuda; schs American Eagle, Brown, Brooklyn; Louis P Smith, Leach, Castine; Daniel Webster, Trask, Bangor.

Ar 13, schs Victor, Gordon, Sullivan; Wm H Archer, Belatty, Boston.

NEW BEDFORD—Ar 11, schs Louisa Francis, Kelley, and Golden Eagle, Kelley, N York.

NEWPORT—Ar 8, Eastern Belle, Parker, Bucksport for Phila.

Ar 9, schs Westerloo, Whitaker, Ellsworth for Providence; R S Deam, Macomber, Fall River for New York.

STONINGTON—Ar 8, sch Wreath, Foss, Port Johnson for Salem.

PROVIDENCE—Ar 9, schs Nellie Grant, Jordan, Wilmington, N C; A Haynes, Smith, New York.

NEW LONDON—Ar 7, schs Tempest, Trenton for Fall River; Mist, do for do.

NEW YORK—Ar 7, brig Hyperion, Clark, Cardenas.

Cld 7, sch Laura A Wobb, Hatch, Matanzas.

Ar 9, schs Anner Lewis, Dayton, Cienfuegos, 17 bays for Portland, (put in for supply of provisions;) Flora Condon, Condon, Jacksonville; J K Lawrence, Torrey, Jacksonville; Geo A Pierce, Kelley, Salem; G M Wentworth, Collins, Calais; Connecticut, Stevens, Fall River for Port Johnson; Majestic, Dodge, Somerset.

Ar 9, sch Anna Lewis, Dayton, Portland.

Ar 10, schs James K Lawrence, Herrick, Jacksonville; Onward, ——, Calais; Boaz, Ferguson, Ellsworth; Eastern Belle, Parker, Bucksport for Phila; D B Webb, Gross, Gloucester.

Ar 11, sch Julia A Browne, Sagua.

PHILADELPHIA—Ar 7, brig Ponvert, Sagua.

LEWIS, DEL.—Went to sea 7th, brig L M Merritt, for Sagua.

FORTRESS MONROE—Passed out 6th, brig Silas N Martin, for Cuba; passed in 7th, brig Torrent, Wilder, fm Cardenas for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE—Ar 7, sch Sunbeam, for Calais.

Ar 10, schs Post Boy, Robinson, fm Havana; Lavolta, Wood's Hole.

WILMINGTON N. C.—Ar 8, sch Leonora, Bonsey, Boston.

CHARLESTOWN—Sld 10 sch Kate Grant, Holt do

JACKSONVILLE—Ar 1, sch Wyoming, Foss, New York.

BRUNSWICK, GA.—Ar 2, sch Walton, Gott, Charlestown, to load for Millbridge.

NEWCASTLE—Passed down 7, sch Annie Whiting for Fernandina.

In port 7, sch Lark, from Phila. to load for an Eastern port.

Foreign Ports.

Havana—Sld 30th ult, sch Post Boy, Baltimore.

In port 2d, schs C P Gerrish, Armstrong and Hattie G McFarland, McFarland, New York.

Cardenas—Ar 27 ult, sch Thimothy Field, Leland, St John, N B.

Sagua—Sld 29th ult, sch M C Mosley, Coggins, Portland.

Martanzas—Ar 1st inst, sch C F Young, Richardson, Portland.

MARRIED.

Ellsworth—11th inst., by Rev Dr. Tenney, Mr. Charles B. Moor and Miss F. I. M. Frazier, all of Ellsworth.

Sullivan—12th inst., by John U. Hill, Esq., Mr. Ammi C. Bunker of Gouldsboro, and Miss Alice M. Ashley, of Sullivan.

Sargentville—11th inst., by W. G. Sargent, Mr. Francis M. Billings, and Miss Addie L. Billings, both of Sedgwick.

DIED.

Obituary notices, beyond the Date, Name and Age must be paid for.

Ellsworth—10th inst., Alfred C. Austin, aged 25 years.

—9th inst., Mr. B. F. Austin, aged 62 years.

—9th inst., Mrs. Eunice H. Atherton, aged 20 years, 11 months.

—10th inst., Mr. Joshua Tourtelotte, aged 67 years, 28 days.

—10th inst., Mrs. Emily J. Hodgkins, aged 52 years.

—11th inst., Marion E. Fullerton, daughter of Rodney and Elizabeth Fullerton, aged 3 years, 10 months.

Jacksonville, Fla.—6th inst., Sarah, wife of Ambrose White, of Bucksport.

Buxton, Me.—April 5th, Capt. Jacob S. Thomas, late of Eden, aged 78 years.

Boston Highlands—April 5th, of paralysis of the brain, Capt. J. W. Carlton, of Newtonville, son of Col. Rowland Carlton, aged 46 years.

Orland—April 9th, 1874, Harry M., infant and only child of James R. and Sarah E. Fairbanks, aged 1 month, and 10 days. Skowhegan papers please copy.

DAUCHY & CO'S. COLUMN.

WANTED AGENTS to sell the Life of CHARLES SUMNER, by Rev. Elias Nason,—full, complete, and authentic,—a fine opportunity for wide-a-wake canvassers B. B. RUSSELL, PUBLISHER, BOSTON. 4w16

"IDEOGRAPHY" A new book on the art of writing by sound, a complete system of Phonetic Short Hand, the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling any one in a short time to report trials, speeches, sermons &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50 cts. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 139 S. 7th St. Phila., Pa.

CAMPHORINE
The UNIVERSAL MEDICINE
FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.
TRY IT. PRICE PER BOTTLE, 25 CENTS.
4w8 REUBEN HOYT, Prop'r.,
(For sale by all Druggists.) 243 Greenwich St N. Y.

The Highest Medical Authorities of Europe say the strongest Tonic, Purifier and Deobstruent known to the medical world is
JURUBEBA.
It arrests decay of vital forces, exhaustion of the nervous system, restores vigor to the debilitated, cleanses vitiated blood, removes visicle obstructions and acts directly on the Liver and Spleen. Price $1 a bottle. JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York. 4w16

WOMAN to the RESCUE
A STORY of the "NEW CRUSADE."
T. S. ARTHUR'S latest and greatest book, on the most remarkable uprising of modern times. A fitting sequel to his "MAN-TRAP" and "TEN NIGHTS," will arouse the people like a trumpet blast, and sell like wildfire. Published at a low price to insure rapid sales and immense circulation. Friends of temperance, help to circulate it. Choice territory awarded. Complete agent's outfit mailed on receipt of $1. 4w16
J. M. STODDART & CO. Publishers Phila.

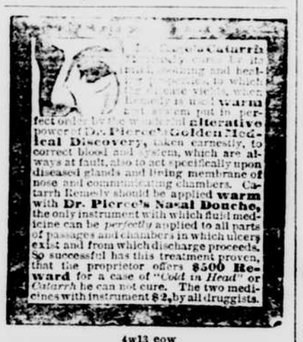
Agents! if you want to make money, sell
HURLY BURLY
The biggest thing yet. HUMOR, WIT, PATHOS, LIFE, FUN, AND LAUGHTER. 350 comic cuts. The people yearn for it. It will sell in dull times. Show it to a man and he surrenders. IT IS SURE EVERY TIME. Don't bother with heavy books that nobody wants. Humor is the thing that takes. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send for circulars and EXTRA TERMS to TO-DAY Pub. Co., Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Chicago. 4w16

The United States Publishing CO.
13 UNIVERSITY PLACE, NEW YORK,
Will issue in a few days
THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
CHARLES SUMNER.
BY
C. EDWARDS LESTER.

This work has been long in preparation, and is now completed, with an account of his lamented death; the tributes of the nation at his grave, and the universal sorrow of the friends of humanity throughout the world.

The volume will embrace about 600 pages 8vo, with a portrait on steel of the late Senator, and numerous illustrations. It will prove a book of absorbing interest and command a ready and extended sale. Canvassing Agents will remember that this is a strictly subscription book, and will be ready for delivery early in April. Send $1 50 for Prospectus, Certificate for territory and Outfit 4w16

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
Sold by Druggists. 4w15



4w13 cow

THERE IS NOTHING DESIRABLE
—IN—
LIFE INSURANCE,
WHICH CANNOT BE SECURED BY A POLICY IN THE
UNION MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.
A. C. MIL

Poetry.

Rowing Against the Tide.

It is easy to glide with its ripples
Adown the stream of time,
To flow with the course of the river,
Like music to some old rhyme;
But ah! it takes courage and patience
Against the current to ride;
And we must have strength from heaven
When rowing against the stream.

We may ride on the river's surface
While our oars scarce touch the stream,
And visions of earthly glory
On our dazzling sight may gleam;
We forget that on before us
The dashing torrents roar;
And, while we are idly dreaming
It's waters will carry us o'er.

But a few—ah, would there were many!
Row up the "stream of life;"
They struggle against its surges,
And mind neither toil nor strife.
Though weary and faint with labor,
Singing triumphant they ride;
For Christ is the hero's captain
When rowing against the tide.

Far on through the hazy distance,
Like a mist on distance shore,
They see the walls of a city,
With its banners floating o'er,
Seen through a glass so darkly,
They almost mistake their way;
But faith throws light on their labor:
When darkness shuts out their day.

And shall we be one of the number,
Who mind no toil nor pain?
Shall we moan the loss of earthly joys,
When we have a crown to gain!
Or shall we glide on with the river,
With Death at the end of our ride,
While our brother with heaven before him,
Is rowing against the tide?

Farm and Household.

Care of Team Horses.

The following good advice to teamsters has been published in the form of a showy poster, and sent out by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is signed by Daniel H. Blanchard, and endorsed by several veterinary surgeons, agents of railway and express companies, and by Chas. A. Currier, special agent of the society.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD DRIVER.

1. A man who sees that good care is taken of his horse in the stable, by being well fed with wholesome food, of cracked corn, and oats, with plenty of good hay.

Potatoes, or carrots, may be given once or twice a week to good advantage.

See that he is kept clean, warm and comfortable, with plenty of bedding.

A piece of rock salt should always be left in the manger.

2. He should see that his harness is kept soft and clean, particularly the inside of the collar, which ought always to be smooth, as the perspiration, when dry, causes irritation, and is liable to produce galls on the shoulder.

The collar should fit closely, with space enough at the bottom to admit a man's hand. If too large, it has the bad effect of drawing the shoulders together.

On no consideration should a team, or any work horse be compelled to wear a martingale, as it draws the head down, and prevents him from getting into an easy and natural position.

The check-rein may be used, but only tight enough to keep the head in a natural position, and it should never be wound around the hames.

See that the hames are buckled tight enough at the top to bring the draught iron near the centre of the collar. If too low, it not only interferes with the action of the shoulder, but gives the collar an uneven bearing.

Caution should be taken that the girt is not buckled too tight, particularly on strong teams, for when the traces are straightened, it has the tendency to draw the girt against the belly, and distress the horse.

3. See that the horse is kept well shod with a good stiff shoe, always calked at toe and heel on the hind feet, as it is there where all the propelling power comes from when heavily loaded.

Keep the feet good and strong, by not allowing them to be cut away too much by the blacksmith.

4. The best of judgment should be used in loading, taking into consideration the condition of the street, and the distance to be travelled.

Never overload, for by so doing, you only distress, strain, and discourage your horse, and do him more injury than you can possibly gain by carrying the extra load.

When your load is hard to pull, stop often, and give your horse a chance to breathe.

No good driver will ever resort to the cruel practice of whipping or beating his horse. A light whip may be carried, but there is seldom use for it. Much more can be accomplished by kind treatment and good judgment.

Remember the horse is a very intelligent, proud, sensitive, noble animal, the most useful known to man, and is deserving of the greatest kindness.

Ornamental Tree Planting.

Do not plant trees directly in front of the house. The ground here, especially the central part, should be in grass alone, kept neat and smooth by frequent mowing. A few flower beds may be cut in the sod near the dwelling, or by the side of the pathway, and a few trees and shrubs set irregularly near the fence, to give shade and shelter, and still more at the side of the house, especially where they will screen from view the backyard, stable, etc., and form a background to the view of the premises from the street. Do not plant so many trees about the house as to exclude the sunshine. Too much shade is a common fault with the older class of residences, and careful observation will show that families in such houses are much more liable to sickness than those living in houses where sunshine and air have free scope. Modern science has done good service in teaching the value of sunshine and dry earth as disinfectants or preventives of disease. The greatest improvement could be made in the looks as well as healthfulness of many good residences of the older class by the free use of the woodman's axe. Do not plant large growing trees in small yards, nor tall growing trees near low dwellings. Most of our village door yards are quite small, and when filled up, as is often the case, with a few large trees, they appear far more diminutive than they would if planted with shrubs or dwarf trees; and the low stature of our older style of houses is doubly conspicuous where tall trees are seen towering higher than the cornice. For small yards and for cemetery lots the dwarfish and slow-growing evergreen trees are most appropriate, and quite a variety of these can now be had at all good nurseries: but such kinds as the Norway spruce and Austrian pine, heretofore too commonly planted, should be only used in large grounds and for screens and wind breaks. But those who already have these and other free-growing trees planted in small lots can check their growth and improve their premises by removing them from a central position, to one side; or, too large for removal, by cutting off the top and clipping the sides annually, and, if too thrifty, cutting off some of the roots. Do not plant or tolerate apple or peach trees in the front yard. Pear and cherry trees are more symmetrical, and a few of these may be allowed on the side of large front grounds, but the apple and peach usually look shabby, and should occupy back premises with the cabbage and currant bush. Good residences are often rendered unattractive to an eye of taste by old gnarled apple trees, standing as grim sentinels, where should be cheerful evergreens and smiling roses.

German Hot Beds.

We feel that, in giving some account of translucent cloth hot beds, to be employed instead of the expensive glass frames in general use, we are doing all our gardening readers a service. We can vouch for the value of the "German hot beds," having tried them very successfully many years ago. For forcing melons, tomatoes, etc., this prepared cloth is especially adapted, as it can be tacked to boxes of any size required, and cut to fit them. Little rough, square boxes of the proper size and height, covered with this prepared cloth, can be placed over the hills in which tomatoes, melons, or other seed are planted, and the plants allowed to stand, without transplanting, until all danger of frost is over, when the boxes may be taken off and packed away carefully for another season.

Take white cotton, of a close texture, stretch it, and nail it on frames of any size you wish; mix two ounces of lime water, four ounces of linseed oil, one ounce of whites of eggs separately, two ounces of yolks of eggs; mix the lime and oil with a very gentle heat, beat the eggs separately, and mix with the former. Spread the mixture with a paint brush over the cloth, allowing each coat to dry before applying another, until they become waterproof. The following are some of the advantages these possess over glass:

1. The cost being hardly one-fourth.
2. Repairs are easily and cheaply made.
3. They are light; they do not require watering; no matter how intense the heat of the sun, the plants are never struck down, nor faded, nor checked in growth; neither do they grow up long, sickly and weakly, as they do under glass, and still there is abundance of light.

The heat entirely arising from below, is equable and temperate, which is a great object. The vapor arising from the manure and earth, is condensed by the cool air passing under the surface of the shade, and hangs in drops upon the inside, and therefore the plants do not require so frequent watering. If the frames, or stretchers are made large, they should be intersected with cross bars about a foot square, to support the cloth. These articles are just the thing for bringing forward flower seeds in season for transplanting.—[Ohio Farmer.

HOW I CONFINED MY FOWLS.—During the past year I have only been a temporary resident in my present home, and although impossible to indulge myself in the convenience of a poultry yard, I could not give up the fowls, but was compelled to allow them to run at large, which gave no particular trouble until tomatoes began to ripen; then, for the safety of my "Trophys" and to retain the good-will of my neighbors, I found it necessary to confine my chicks. A poultry yard was decidedly out of the question under the circumstances, consequently I prepared a coop, 4x14 feet, one-half well sheltered, the other half only lathed, to allow the sun to penetrate that portion of it. Under this I placed round billets of wood for convenience of moving. In this I placed eighteen full-grown fowls, gave gravel, cinders, lime and ashes, besides food as above. When the ground became foul, I rolled the coop a few feet, thus giving them fresh sod, and at the end of two months, when they could no longer harm the gardens, they were set at liberty. I found them not only much larger and fatter, but also far more healthy-looking than those of my neighbors who had not been so careful of their gardens as to confine their fowls.—[Exchange.

A VEGETABLE GARDEN.—We should be glad if every reader who has a bit of land to cultivate would resolve that during the coming season he would make a strong effort to have a garden where could be grown the necessary vegetables and as many fruits as space and time would allow. Too many farmers look upon the garden as a needless luxury, and the consequence is that they, of all other classes, have the least variety of vegetables and fruits upon their tables. They do not realize the benefit of a proper intermixture of vegetables with meat, and how necessary they are to health. It is a fact that people living in cities have greater variety of vegetables the year through than the farmer. The cost of a garden is but slight, and, with the exception of the plowing and carting of manure, could all be done by children; besides, the interest the work would excite would be of value in preventing their leaving the farm. Many a boy who is now a successful farmer, dates his interest in agricultural and horticultural pursuits from the sense of his responsibility while attending to the garden or some department of the farm. So we say to all farmers, advance your own interests by interesting your children in the garden.—[Agriculturist.

HOW TO OBTAIN GOOD PRICES FOR BUTTER.—The market will never be glutted with good butter, any more than the world will be overstocked with fine paintings and sculpture. Let no one think that he can at once vault into success either in making or selling. He must begin at the bottom and work up. He may labor at a loss for several years. The only way is to keep at it; read, think and work; get good customers, first at the price of store butter, if need be; make your butter a necessary article upon their tables; let them find that its quality is unvarying, and then they will be willing to pay what it is worth.

Domestic Recipes.

ROLLED JELLY CAKE.—One cup sugar, one cup flour, three eggs, two teaspoons cream tarter, one teaspoon soda. Bake in two parts; spread with jelly and roll very soon after it is baked. Cheap and very puffy.

DELICATE CAKE.—One cup white sugar, five tablespoons butter, whites of six eggs, one teacup sweet milk, two teaspoons cream tarter, one of soda, and lemon extract.

SPLIT ROLLS.—One egg, well beaten; one tablespoon sugar, one yeast cake dissolved in a cup of warm milk; two teaspoons salt; flour enough to make a stiff batter; set to rise. When risen, work in a large spoonful of butter, and flour enough to roll; roll out an inch thick, spread over with butter, fold in half, cut out with biscuit cutter, let it rise again and bake.

Do not commence grafting until the buds swell. If left too late the bark slips so readily that there is danger of injuring the tree by peeling.

☞ DON'T READ THIS!

The best assortment of

Harnesses, Trunks,

Valises, Whips, Robes, Blankets, Surcingles, Collars, &c.,

to be found in Ellsworth, is at the store of

McGown Brothers,

Opposite Granite Block, Main St.

Thankful for past patronage, we take pleasure in submitting to our customers that our present quarters are the best and most centrally located in the city, where we have superior facilities for manufacturing every variety of

Single and Double Harnesses,

suitable for Riding or Heavy Team Work. We have in store a carefully selected stock of

Buffalo, Victoria, Scotch, English, and Saxonville Robes, Street and Stable Blankets, Surcingles, Haltars, &c.

Our Trunk Department

comprises every variety manufactured in first class establishments in Portland and Boston, such as Eugene & Saratoga Trunks, in Zinc and Leather; Folio & Ladies' Dress Trunks, in Zinc, Leather and Patent Paper; common Dress and Packing Trunks, Valises, Bags, Reticules, Book and Shawl Straps, &c.

Also, Neatsfoot Oil, Harness Soap, Axle Grease, Curry and Mane Combs, Brushes, Saddle and collar Pads, &c.

☞ Particular attention given to Ordered Work and Repairing.

McGown Brothers.

MAIN STREET.

J. A. McGOWN. CARLTON McGOWN.

Ellsworth, Oct. 28, 1873. 1f41

REMOVAL!

WE have moved from the Old Pump & Block shop, at the west end of the bridge, to the OLD PLANING & SCROLLING MILL, formerly occupied by B. F. Thomas, just across the road, about ten rods down the river, where we are prepared to carry on the

CARRIAGE BUSINESS

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

WE SHALL KEEP ON HAND

CONCORD WAGGONS, also PIANO BUGGIES, and EXPRESS WAGGONS

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING

will be done with neatness and dispatch.

—ALL KINDS OF—

CARRIAGE PAINTING

will be done at a fair price.

☞ Our Paint Shop is opposite the City Hotel, over R. Forsaith's Livery Stable office.

Now, citizens of Hancock County give us a call, and try our work, and our prices, we believe in square deal, and a fair thing.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

E. E. & F. M. ROWE.

41tf

Wood Working Mach'y

MILL ENGINES, ETC.,

HILL CLARKE & CO.,

MILK ST., (corner of Oliver.) BOSTON.

Special Agents of

R. BALL & CO.,

Richards, London & Kelley,

And other leading makers.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Boilers, Pumps, Iron Working Tools, Belting and Supplies.

3m11

NEW MARKET!

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a Market at the building formerly occupied as a Bakery,

ON WATER STREET,

where will be constantly kept,

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and LAMB,

which will be sold at prices as reasonable as can be found in this city.

☞ FRESH PORK, HAMS and Boston SAUSAGES received every week by Boat.

REYNOLDS & MULLEN.

Feb. 9, 1874. 12w7

PORTLAND, February 10, 1874.

HAVING formed a Copartnership under the firm name of

CLARK & EMERSON,

(Formerly CLARK & CARTLAND,)

for the purpose of continuing in the business of

JOBBING BOOTS AND SHOES,

at Nos. 54 and 56 Middle St.,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

We beg a continuance of favors in the future as in the past, feeling assured that with our present increased facilities, we can give to the trade superior advantages in buying our line of Goods.

We solicit a share of orders for the Spring Trade, and will use our best endeavors to merit the confidence of the public.

CHARLES CLARK,
W. T. EMERSON.

2mos.9

CORNETS, ALTOS BARITONES, BASSES,

And all other Band Instruments.

Violins, Violas, Violoncellos, Double Basses and all Orchestral and Solo Instruments. Splendid Large Music Boxes.

Prices from $35 to $200.

DRUMS AND FIFES for the Soldiers. The best GUITARS for Guitar players. In fact all musical instruments in common use, of the best material, imported or manufactured, and of reasonable prices. Also all things needed to replace lost parts of instruments, Violin and Guitar strings and all Musical Merchandise. For sale by

6 mos. 46 J. C. HAYNES & CO.,
(Opp. Court House.) 33 Court St., Boston

DR. FLINT'S

QUAKER BITTERS

These celebrated Bitters are composed of choice Roots, Herbs, and Barks, among which are Gentian, Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Juniper, and other berries, and are so prepared as to retain all their medicinal qualities. They invariably cure or greatly relieve the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Billous Attacks, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague, Cold Chills, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Piles, Kidney Diseases, Female Difficulties, Lassitude, Low Spirits, General Debility, *and, in fact, everything caused by an impure state of the Blood or deranged condition of Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys. The aged find in the Quaker Bitters a gentle, soothing stimulant, so desirable in their declining years. No one can remain long unwell (unless afflicted with an incurable disease) after taking a few bottles of the Quaker Bitters.*

Prepared by Dr. H. S. Flint & Co.

At their Great Medical Depot,
PROVIDENCE, R.I.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

6 mos. 11

For Sale.

SCHOONER LIAISON, two years old; carries about 27 cords of wood; is well found in sails, rigging, &c., and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of

JAMES FLYE.

Seal Cove, Feby. 24th, 1774. tf10

☞ Envelopes printed at this office.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS!

Which may be done with less than quarter the usual expense, by the use of

THE LANGLEY SLATE COATING PAINT.

PATENTED AUGUST 1, 1871

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by the application of this slate be made to last from 25 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated and made to look much better and last longer than new shingles without the slate, FOR ONE-THIRD THE COST OF RESHINGLING.

The cost of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them, and the slate is FIRE-PROOF against sparks and live coals falling upon it, as may be easily tested by any one, and as appears from the fact that Insurance Companies MAKE THE SAME TARIFF THAT THEY DO FOR SLATED ROOFS.

For tin or iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold, and NEVER CRACKS or SCALES. For Cemetery Fences it is particularly adapted, as it will not corrode in the most exposed places. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water tight at a small expense. (For this last we would refer to G. L. Smith, 51 and 53 Cornhill, Boston.)

The Slate or paint is extremely cheap (two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of Shingle Roof, or over four hundred of Tin or Iron. Price of the Slate Coating ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, $16 per half barrel, or $30 per barrel of about 40 gallons, with a liberal discount to the trade. We furnish and apply the material for $2 50 per hundred square feet in the vicinity of Boston. We use no Tar in this Composition. The Coating has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6 inch coloring brush. On old and rotten shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new and substantial roof that will last for years. On curled or warped shingles, it brings them to their place and keeps them there. The color of the Slate Coating, when first applied, is of a dark purple; in about a month it changes to a light uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, Slate. It is a slow dryer, but rain will not affect it in the least in one hour after it is put on. Orders for the article respectfully solicited. We will sell State, County and Town Rights for the sale and manufacture, at low rates and within the reach of any live man wanting a business with money in it.

Parties in New York are advertising Slate Coating Paint, and copying our Testimonials and Newspaper References. All persons are cautioned against purchasing Langley's Slate Coating of other parties than ourselves, as we shall prosecute all infringements to the full extent of the law.

For full information, recommendations from insurance companies and others, editorials from the leading newspapers, address,

GEO. S. STONE & CO., Sole Manufacturers
Nos. 18, 20, and 30 Charlestown Street, BOSTON.

6mos.7

FRESH ARRIVAL

—OF—

FALL & WINTER

GOODS

—FOR—

1873

LEWIS FRIEND,

(FORMERLY JOSEPH FRIEND & CO.)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has just returned from Boston and New York with one of the

Largest Stocks of Clothing

ever brought into

Eastern Maine,

consisting of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In every variety of Material, sold in lots to suit the Purchaser at the Very Lowest Living Rates.

Trices,
Broadcloths,
Cashmeres of all Colors,
Doeskins,
Over Coatings of all descriptions,
Vestings, &c., &c.

Of all kinds, which he is prepared to make up to order, in the very latest styles, and at the shortest notice. Call and examine our stock of

Furnishing Goods,

HATS & CAPS all new Styles.

also a large variety of READY MADE CLOTHING of our OWN MAKE, which we guarantee will give good satisfaction, and will be at the lowest prices. Our motto is

Quick Sales and Small Profits.

MAIN STREET, ELLSWORTH.

LEWIS FRIEND.

Ellsworth, October 1, 1873. 1tf

Human Hair Goods

MANUFACTORY.

J. H. CLERGUE,

At No. 80 MAIN STREET, BANGOR, keeps on hand a large stock of Human Hair Goods, including Wigs, Half Wigs, Top Pieces, Front Pieces, Bands, Switches, Crepee Braids, Curls, Frizettes, Crowns, &c., &c.

☞ All kinds of hair work manufactured to order at lowest prices and in the latest styles.

☞ The largest manufactory east of Boston.

☞ Ladies, save your combings and have them drawn at 75 cents per ounce.

☞ People at a distance can send orders by mail at a slight expense.

☞ Orders solicited. Address,

J. H. CLERGUE,
No. 80 Main Street,
Bangor, Maine.

10tf

HANCOCK COUNTY

SAVINGS BANK!

Office in Hopkins' Block, under Masonic Hall,

State Street, - Ellsworth, Me.

Bank open every Monday and Saturday, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 12 M., and from 1 to 3 P. M., and Saturday evening from 6½ to 8 o'clock.

Deposits of ANY AMOUNT received.

REGULAR DIVIDENDS, June and December of each year.

EXTRA DIVIDENDS (of surplus earnings) once in TWO YEARS.

☞ All accounts of depositors strictly PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL.

Interest, dividends, and all other privileges, as favorable to depositors as any Savings Bank in Maine affords.

Loans made to depositors on depositing their Bank Book as security.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are

TRUSTEES:

ARNO WISWELL, GEORGE PARCHER,
JOHN WEST,
CALVIN G. PECK, and J. R. JORDAN.

ARNO WISWELL, Pres't.
C. C. BURRILL, Treas.

6 mos. 10

Z. FOSTER'S

COFFIN & CASKET ROOMS!

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, at the Rooms over Mary J. Brooks' Millinery Store, (opposite H. & S. K. Whiting's,) a good supply of

COFFINS

A

N

D

CASKETS

which will be fitted up at short notice.

Also,

PLATES and ROBES,

FURNISHED.

All orders promptly attended to

ZABUD FOSTER.

Ellsworth, Jan'y 1st 1871.

JOHN LUCAS & CO.'S

CELEBRATED GREEN PAINT!

THREE SHADES!

SWISS GREEN, Lightest and most brilliant in the market.
LIGHT IMPERIAL FRENCH GREEN.
MEDIUM IMPERIAL FRENCH GREEN.

THEY HAVE NO EQUAL

for brilliancy of color, covering properties and durability. Dealers and consumers should use no other. For sale by dealers generally, and at wholesale by J. FORSTER & CO., Sole agts. for N. E. 55 Kneeland Street, Boston. Manufacturers & Dealers in Paints, Oils & Varnishes.

3mos.8

NEW STORE!

New Stock!

THE subscriber has removed from his old stand to the commodious store lately occupied by

Mrs. Mary J. Brooks,

on MAIN STREET, where he keeps constantly on hand a large supply of

MISCELLANEOUS,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND BLANK BOOKS;

a fine assortment of all kinds of

STATIONERY, BOUGHT LOW,

and to be sold

LOW FOR CASH.

—ALSO—

Children's Toys,
Pictures and
Fancy Goods.

A LARGE STOCK OF DESIRABLE

Wall Papers,

now on hand.

All the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY PAPERS and MONTHLY MAGAZINES, may be found at this store.

Lovers of books are invited to call and make this store, their Head Quarters.

A choice Library of the late popular publications may here be found, and each will be loaned for the trifling sum of 2 cts per day.

☞ A large lot of WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS and TWINE just received.

J. A. HALE.

October 1, 1873. 46tf

Geo. W. Hale

AT THE OLD STAND,

formerly of G. W. & C. F. Hale,

—has got in a—

NEW & FRESH STOCK

—OF—

FANCY, AND

Family Groceries

such as

FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT, RYE MEAL, OAT MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR, SUGAR, SPICES, TEAS, COFFEE,

THE CELEBRATED BOND CRACKERS,

Oyster Crackers, &c.

also a fine lot of

Cigars and Tobacco,

and other articles too numerous to mention all of which he will sell

LOW FOR CASH.

—also a choice lot of—

CONFECTIONARY, & APPLES,

OYSTERS

Constantly on hand, by the pint, quart, or gallon.

GEO. W. HALE,

Ellsworth, Dec. 1, 1873. tf49

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS!!

PATRONIZE

HOME MANUFACTURE.

The undersigned hereby inform the Public, that they have a fine assortment of

CARRIAGES,

Consisting in part of

TWO SEATED CARRYALLS,
TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES,
CONCORD AND LIGHT BUSINESS WAGONS,

from two to twelve seated

EXPRESS WAGONS.

Anything in the Carriage or Sleigh line built to order.

All persons in want of good Carriages will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing and Painting,

done with neatness and dispatch.

Blacksmith Work of all Kinds,

done by experienced workmen and at short notice.

Repository on Franklin St., Ellsworth.

J. W. DAVIS & SON.

Ellsworth, May 6, 1873. tf19

GREAT

Financial Panic

IN NEW YORK!

☞ Goods

CHEAP! cheap! CHEAP!

Thanking our customers for past favors, we beg to inform them that we have

JUST RETURNED FROM

New York & Boston

with a larger stock of

AMERICAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH

FANCY GOODS

than ever before.

We are able to sell goods cheaper than ever before for we have been in New York during the great Financial Panic, which affected almost every business man in the country, and bought goods almost at our own price. We are willing to give the benefit of our bargains to our customers.

To mention all our single articles which we have on hand would be impossible, so we only mention of our great specialty.

WATERPROOFS of all colors,
SHAWLS, the greatest assortment in the city,
FELT SKIRTS, TABLE LINEN,
YARNS, WORSTED,
GLOVES of all kinds, CORSETS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS, TIES, VELVETEEN, CURTAIN LACE, JEWELRY, &c.

We connect with our stock a large stock of

Gentlemen's

Furnishing Goods!

which we also offer at low prices.

You would do well by calling and examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember, we have a large stock, and our goods are cheaper than ever before, and we are bound to sell them.

Peddlers and country stores supplied at wholesale prices.

M. Gallert & Co.,

Holmes Building.

MAIN STREET ELLSWORTH.

41tf

CLOTHING

TO SUIT THE TIMES, FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

just received and for sale at

A. T. JELLISON'S

Main Street.

CONSISTING OF

Fall and Winter Overcoats, Matched Suits in Diagonals, Tricots, Fancy Cassimeres, of all shades, and qualities, Fancy Cassimere Pants with Vests to match.

Furnishing Goods!

SUCH AS

White and Fancy Shirts, Braces, Under Garments Gloves and Hosiery, Fancy Ties and Bows, of the latest styles.

Paper Stock!

Warwick, Czar, Atlantic and Pacific Collars, Dante Cuffs, all cloth face, and superior quality.

THESE GOODS WE OFFER

FOR CASH,

at the Lowest Prices. Now is the time to buy and save

FIFTEEN PER CENT.

☞ We are selling our Old Stock at twenty per cent. less than cost. Call and Examine Our Stock if you want to save money, and get

NEW and FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

We are giving our Custom Work Department our especial attention. Call and Examine our Stock of Clothes if you want Nobby Goods and Stylish Garments.

OUR READY-MADE DEPARTMENT

CANNOT BE BEAT this side of Boston.

To the Ladies.—Call and see the ELIAS HOWE IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, with its Late Improvements, which make it perfection.

N. B.—All persons indebted to us on note or account, MUST settle within 60 days, if they would settle with us.

40tf

NATURE'S REMEDY.

VEGETINE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

VEGETINE is made exclusively from juices of carefully selected **barks, roots** and **herbs**, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, ankle r, Faintness at the Stomach**, and all the diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints**, can only be effectually cured thorugh the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive diseases** of the **skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For **Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa**, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and **General Debility**, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflamation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For **Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness** and **General** prostration of the **Nervous System**, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the Nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable **BLOOD PURIFIER** yet placed before the public.

Prepared by **H. R. STEVENS**, Boston, Mass. Price **$1.25**. Sold by all Druggist.

tf41

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS.

The undersigned will keep constantly for sale a general assortment of DOORS, SASH, BLINDS & SHUTTERS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c., &c.—SASH GLAZED or not to suit purchasers.

Also, all kinds of

FINISHING MOULDINGS, STAIR POSTS, RAILS & BALUSTERS,

will be furnished at short notice

☞ Shop on Franklin St., near City Hotel.

J. L. MOOR,
W. T. MOOR.

Ellsworth, Jan'y 1872. tf23

BOATS! BOATS!!

New Boats

On hand or built to order. Old Boats repaired at short notice. Cedar and Hardwood Boards bought and sold.

Inquire at the ship-yard of I. M. GRANT or address

J. H. HIGGINS.

Ellsworth, June 23d, 1873. P. O. Box 9.

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CALL AT THIS OFFICE AND GET YOUR BUSINESS CARDS which cannot be excelle

JOB PRINTING!

THE ELLSWORTH AMERICAN

STEAM

JOB PRINTING

Establishment,

No. 7 Coombs Block,

(EAST END UNION RIVER BRIDGE)

ELLSWORTH, - - MAINE.

Our office contains

Good Presses and Type,

which enables us to execute

ALL KINDS of JOB WORK

IN GOOD STYLE, such as

POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES,
HANDBILLS,
BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,
BILL-HEADS,
LETTER-HEADS,
BILLS of LADING,
PAMPHLETS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS,
ADDRESS CARDS,
RECEIPTS,
LABELS,

&c., &c., &c.

☞ All orders for anything enumerated above, will receive *prompt attention.*

Address,

HANCOCK COUNTY PUB. CO.,

Ellsworth, Maine.

Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy, it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

S. D. WIGGIN & CO.,

1y Agents, for Ellsworth. 43

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS

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SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

For Inventions Trade Marks Designs

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AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of Thirty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Assignments, and all other papers for Patents, executed on reasonable terms, with dispatch. Researches made to determine the validity and utility of Patents of Inventions, and legal and other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any patent furnished by remitting one dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington.

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I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse. CHAS. MASON,
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"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a man *more competent and trustworthy*, and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office.
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'Mr. R H Eddy has made for me over THIRTY applications for Patents, having been successful in almost every case. Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part, leads me to recommend all invent rs to apply to him to procure their patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.
JOHN TAGGART.

Boston Jan. 1 1874—1y

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New Goods!

New Goods!!

Now opening at

GEO CUNNINGHAM & CO'S,

No. 1 Franklin Street.

the most complete assortment of

Furniture

ever before offered in this city, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Chamber Sets at from $20 to $45, and all other Furniture at the same LOW RATES!

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.

A select assortment of

OIL SHADES and PAPER CURTAINS, PICTURES, PICTURE FRAMES, TICKINGS, TABLE COVERS, ENAMELED CLOTH, &c.

FEATHERS AND MATTRESSES

of all kinds.

CARPETING,

Wool and Hemp Carpets, Straw Matting and Oilcloths.

COMFORTERS

BASKETS of all kinds, WOODEN WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS,

and, in short, everything that should be kept in first-class HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes and Brushes.

☞ Paints of different colors mixed ready for use.

We make a specialty of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Collins and Caskets

fitted up at short notice,

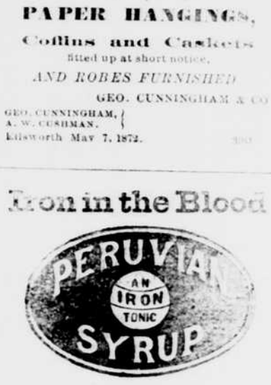
AND ROBES FURNISHED

GEO. CUNNINGHAM & CO

GEO. CUNNINGHAM, }
A. W. CUSHMAN. }

Ellsworth May 7, 1872.

Iron in the Blood



MAKES THE WEAK STRONG.

The Peruvian Syrup, a Protoxide of Iron, is so combined as to have the character of an aliment, so easily digested and assimilated with the blood as the simplest food. It increases the quantity of Nature's Own Vitalizing Agent, Iron in the blood, and cures "a thousand ills," simply by Toning up, Invigorating and Vitalizing the System. The enriched and vitalized blood permeates every part of the body, repairing damages and waste, searching out morbid secretions, and leaving nothing for disease to feed upon.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers, Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints, *and all diseases originating in a bad state of the blood, or accompanied by debility or a low state of the system. Being free from Alcohol, in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an